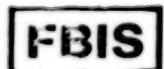


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7 March 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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7 March 1985

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTS TO CREATE NEW CENTO-STYLE PACT

NC122155 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Committee for Economic Cooperation Among Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan met in Tehran recently. Western governments, particularly the U.S. administration, paid close attention to this meeting.

The imperialists' efforts to use this committee for their own wretched purposes and to force it to assume a military nature are clear. The imperialists' ultimate objective is to turn this committee into a regional political-military group similar to the notorious CENTO Pact, which was thrown on to the junk-pile of history. In a bid to achieve this objective, Washington is showing great care in watching over two participants in the Tehran meeting: Turkey and Pakistan.

With its unlimited exports of arms to Pakistan, Washington was able to win the Islamabad regime's agreement to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead for the interfering Rapid Deployment Force. A number of naval and air force bases are now being renovated in Pakistan, and large quantities of American heavy weapons and war materiel have been stockpiled there. All these are intended for the Rapid Deployment Force, which, according to the calculations of Washington's strategists, can be sent to any part of Southwest Asia in the event of a so-called emergency. Still more important, the U.S. administration, while equipping the Pakistani regime with modern arms, has assigned the Pakistani Army the role of vanguard, which will begin operations before the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force arrives in the Persian Gulf. When the U.S. force does arrive, the two will conduct joint operations. For this purpose, a 25,000-strong so-called task force, armed with modern U.S. weapons and supported by a great number of large military transport planes, is being organized. Its organization is now nearly complete. This Pakistani task force can be transferred to the Persian Gulf in a matter of hours.

The U.S. administration is paying great attention to strengthening Pakistan's Navy. Admiral Watkins, U.S. chief of naval operations, recently held talks on this subject in Islamabad. Washington is not only delivering new warships to Pakistan; it is also helping it repair its existing ships and those it bought from other countries. For example, Admiral Watkins pointed out that the U.S.

Defense Department will provide all the Harpoon missiles the Pakistani regime may need. It should be noted that the Harpoon missiles which the Islamabad regime is using to equip its navy can attack targets on land and at sea.

The U.S. administration is further consolidating its militaristic alliance with Turkey. Recent visits to Turkey by two high-ranking officials from the U.S. Defense Department, Burt and Perle, associates of the defense secretary, speak of many facts. Each had his so-called special strategic mission. Burt, for example, headed a delegation that discussed questions concerning the improvement of Turkey's existing military strength. As for Perle, he discussed the modernization and renovation of U.S. military bases in Turkey. U.S. military bases in Turkey are today among the most important U.S. military installations overseas.

However, all these are not enough for the Pentagon, and, as the Cyprus-based paper APOGEVMATINI wrote, the Pentagon is modernizing its bases in Turkey to meet the current needs of the crushing Rapid Deployment Force. The newspaper added: The U.S. bases located in Van, Malatya, and Erzerum near Turkey's border with Iran are also being renovated.

Dear listeners, as you can see, Washington's loving attention to Pakistan and Turkey has reached its highest point. There can be no doubt that with the help of militarization and by (?imposing) the arms race on two of the three members of the Economic Cooperation Committee, Washington intends to draw the third member, Iran, into the sphere of its strategic plans. And as we said earlier, these plans are dangerous attempts to revive the notorious and dead strategy of pact-making in Southwest Asia. The efforts of the U.S. imperialists to form a new military group in the region, and their attempts to force Iran to give up its nonaligned policy and to be drawn into military adventures, are clear and obvious.

CSO: 4640/376

INTERNATIONAL

'CARTER DOCTRINE,' CURRENT U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY VIEWED

PMD41600 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Shvedkov under the rubric "The Lessons of History: Events and Documents": "Doctrine of Force and Threats"]

[Text] Exactly 5 years have elapsed since the previous U.S. President, in his traditional State of the Union message to Congress, put forward the far-reaching plan which has gone down in history as the "Carter Doctrine." He maintained that "Any attempt by any external power to establish control over the Persian Gulf will be regarded as an attack on vital U.S. interests, and such an attack will be repulsed by all necessary means, including military force." The word "external" was obviously not meant to leave anyone in doubt that it was a question of a "Soviet threat" to this region of the world and "vital" U.S. interests meant the region's very rich oil resources.

The "Carter Doctrine" has received the subsequent administration's full support. A high-ranking spokesman for it stated in May 1982 that the United States "cannot stand aside and watch someone block its access to oil." He added that the United States "will not allow Saudi Arabia to become another Iran," that is to say, acknowledged in effect that Washington's genuine fears concerned not an invented "Soviet threat" but the likelihood of a new outbreak of national liberation struggle in that region of the world.

The "Carter Doctrine" was proclaimed soon after the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran in 1979--a regime which Washington had regarded as a "watchdog" on the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Moreover, this step by Washington, which had launched an undeclared war on the people of Afghanistan, was preceded by the introduction of the limited contingent of Soviet troops into that country.

Washington was, of course, aware that these events contained no threat of the establishment of any kind of external control over the Persian Gulf. However, it clearly decided to use them as a pretext for establishing its own military presence in that region of the world.

First of all steps were taken to build up U.S. naval forces based on the island of Bahrain, off the Saudi Arabian coast, and aircraft carrier subunits stationed in the immediate vicinity of the Persian Gulf. This fleet is now accompanied by

ships carrying marines and has at its disposal special naval depots containing hardware and armaments for the "Rapid Deployment Force." The next series of military measures, taken by the present administration, amounted to attempts to unite all the Arab countries with conservative regimes--together with their old enemy, Israel--on an anti-Soviet basis.

The White House, exploiting the Persian Gulf's growing instability, has persistently sought to considerably intensify the arms race in the countries adjoining the Gulf.

However, despite all the steps taken, Washington has failed to involve the Arab Persian Gulf states in any new anti-Soviet military-political grouping or secure a direct presence for its armed forces on the shores of the Gulf. All the littoral states have categorically rejected this.

...Now, 5 years after the "Carter Doctrine's" proclamation, the situation in this "hot spot" has not only failed to cool but is becoming dangerously heated. And the Iran-Iraq conflict has now entered a new phase, where both sides' military actions have extended to oil tankers in the northern part of the Persian Gulf. Only the major foreign oil monopolies, which are seeking to maintain by any means their high oil prices on a glutted oil market, do well out of this.

Here, as the history of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon show, the existence of hostilities in the immediate vicinity of the region and even the participation in them of American armed forces certainly do not guarantee favorable results for the United States. The "Carter Doctrine's" critics have always maintained that force is far from the best means of putting out the flames of war.

The Soviet Union, as is known, adopts a stance toward the events occurring in the Persian Gulf which is fundamentally different from America's aggressive, expansionist policy. Our stance was formulated as long ago as the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee report stated: "Instead of assembling more and more new fleets of ships and aircraft, troops, and armaments there, we propose to remove the threat of war by concluding an international agreement. It is possible, through joint efforts which take account of the legitimate interests of all the sides to create a situation of stability and calm in the region. It is possible to guarantee the sovereign rights of the region's states and the security of the sea lanes and other lines of communication connecting it with the rest of the world."

The lessons of the 5 years since the promulgation of the "Carter Doctrine" show once again that the declaration of particular regions of the world as areas of "vital U.S. interest," accompanied by threats of the use of force and an increase in military preparations, cannot lead to stabilization of the international situation. The path to genuine peace, including peace in the Persian Gulf, lies in international negotiations which take account of the equality and sovereign rights of all sides.

CSO: 1807/214

INTERNATIONAL

USSR URGES CLOSER COOPERATION, TIES WITH IRAN

USSR's Support for Revolution

NC120655 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The 11 February Revolution--Its Friends and Foes"]

[Text] Dear listeners, 6 years ago international democratic social circles heard the news of the 11 February uprising's victory in Iran with great interest. This uprising put an end to monarchy there and inflicted blows against the sovereignty of imperialist monopolies, primarily U.S. monopolies, in the country. The Islamic Republic emerged to replace the empire of Iran.

The 26th CPSU Congress described the Iranian revolution as a great development on the international scene. Concerning the Islamic slogans propounded in some countries in the East, the CPSU Congress pointed out that it is the communists who respect people's religious beliefs, and stressed that the importance lies in the objectives pursued by forces declaring various slogans. The CPSU Congress noted that a liberation struggle can rise under the banner of Islam. The anti-Shah and anti-imperialist movement in Iran and the 11 February uprising were such struggles.

The Islamic Revolution Council that came to power propounded a program of fundamental economic and social changes in Iran. Iran's constitution, which was approved after the announcement of this program and following a referendum, spoke of the duty to form a society of social justice free from the exploitation of man by man. All these reflected the ideals and wishes of the Iranian people, hence the support extended by people of goodwill in all countries and, naturally, by the Soviet people.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed: The Iranian people are seeking their path toward freedom and progress. We express our sincere wishes for their success and are prepared to expand good relations on the basis of equal rights and, of course, on the basis of reciprocal good intention.

The Soviet Union then immediately consolidated this stand toward the newly-emerged republic, which was the target of strong imperialist pressures. The United States and its allies intended to force Iran to buckle under the pressure of the economic boycott they had declared against it. However, the

transit route that the Soviet Union placed at Iran's disposal for Iranian commodities upset these plans. The Western monopolies hoped to paralyze Iran's economy by stopping the operation of various units and assembly plants that they had set up in Iran. But they again failed to do so. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries made sure that the tens of units that had been built in Iran with their assistance would not only continue operation but also increase production.

After the 11 February revolution and at the same time as the economic pressure, the United States and its allies started to militarily pressure Iran. This pressure went so far as an attempt at armed aggression by a group of U.S. militarists in April 1980 in the Tabas region. This adventurism failed, but the pressure still continues. Stationing U.S. warships near Iranian coasts, forming and deploying the so-called rapid deployment force in Southwest Asia, and constructing new military bases and expanding existing bases which the Pentagon is arming with nuclear weapons, are proof of this.

While inflicting economic and military pressure on Iran, the imperialists are trying to revive the old system in Iran and to ensure the full sovereignty of their monopolies in Iran. Under such conditions, the consolidation of links on the international scene with forces that have always been persistent supporters of the Iranian people's liberation and anti-imperialist struggles is of special importance for Iran.

Unfortunately, some of Tehran's media attempt to darken and cast doubt on the friendly policy of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries toward Iran. This is a source of pleasure for imperialist circles who want to separate the newly-emerged Iranian Republic from the progressive forces and weaken its positions on the international scene. Meanwhile, the 11 February revolution itself and the 6 years that have since passed have convincingly shown the important permanent cooperation of equal rights among Iran. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries and liberated countries that have chosen the path of progress and which actively participate in the nonaligned movement. This kind of cooperation is an important means toward the fulfillment of the ideals and objectives declared by the 11 February revolution--a revolution in which the widest strata of Iranian people (?have vital interests).

Cultural Society Meeting

NC130957 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Central Board of Directors of the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties With Iran was held in [word indistinct] in Moscow. The meeting was attended by active members of the society, representatives of organizations, factories, and Moscow's educational organizations who are group members of the society, scholars, artists, and students. Employees of the Iranian Embassy in Moscow were also present.

The meeting was opened by academician Yevginiy Sergeyev who has been chairman of the society for more than a decade. In his opening speech, he pointed out

that the Soviet people have congratulated the Iranian people on their anti-monarchical and anti-imperialist revolution. He stressed that thousands of Iran's most gifted children died in their struggles against monarchical despotism.

Speaking about Soviet-Iranian relations, academician Sergeyev pointed out that cultural, educational, and athletic contacts between the two countries have recently decreased, and that this is not the Soviet Union's fault. He expressed hopes that the Soviet people's wish to expand good-neighborly relations and multifaceted cooperation with the Iranian people can be understood.

The next speaker was author Alexsxy Mikhailov, member of the Board of Directors of the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties with Iran. He spoke about the [word indistinct] of the Iranian people against monarchical despotism, against the sovereignty of the United States and other imperialist countries in Iran, and the martyrdom of thousands of Iranians in this struggle. The speaker then discussed steps taken by the Soviet Union after the 11 February revolution toward expanding equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with Iran. He pointed out the great importance of the Soviet-Iranian transit agreement. This agreement helped to defeat Iran's economic siege by the United States and its allies.

Referring to the activities of the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties with Iran, Aleksey Mikhailov pointed out that these activities (?help) to consolidate cultural relations between the two countries. He said: We will strive to make the talents of the Soviet and Iranian people into the wealth of both nations. He stated that the founders of the Iranian Society for Cultural Ties With the Soviet Union are outstanding Iranian artists, men of letters, and scholars such as Maled al-Sho'ara Bahar, Dehkhoda, and Saduq Hedayat. Mikhailov expressed his regrets over the fact that recently the Iranian Society for Cultural Ties with the Soviet Union has stopped its activities. He then said: As for the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties With Iran, this society plays a great role in acquainting the Soviet people with the Iranian people's achievements in the cultural, artistic, and literary fields.

In conclusion, Mikhailov expressed his wishes for the success of the Iranian people in the development of an independent Iran.

After the meeting, the participants engaged in friendly discussions. Yevgeniy Sergeyev, chairman of the society, once again congratulated all the Iranian guests and the other people present on the sixth anniversary of the anti-monarchical and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran and stated that the Soviet people are now on the eve of celebrations to mark the 40th auspicious anniversary of victory over fascist Germany. The defeat of this enemy saved many people, including the Iranian people, from Nazi slavery.

Finally, a documentary film about Marshal Zhukov entitled: "Pages From the Life of Marshal Zhukov" was shown to the participants.

INTERNATIONAL

TEHRAN ACCOUNT OF ETHIOPIA'S ROLE ON FALASHAS CRITICIZED

NC291031 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following Western news agencies, the Iranian press and certain officials in Tehran spread a new lie which was concocted in Washington and Tel Aviv concerning Ethiopia's involvement in the transfer of Jews to Israel. Although the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry issued a statement flatly denying this allegation, a number of Iranian officials have continued to repeat these Western-concocted lies.

Let's see what the facts are. Last year was very difficult for a number of African countries due to the severe drought that affected a large percentage of farmland. Ethiopia was especially hard hit. Mengistu Haile Mariam's government is taking serious steps to save thousands from starving to death. Inhabitants of drought-stricken regions have been moved to areas with cultivable land and adequate water. The government is building homes and schools for these people, and is taking all the necessary measures to put their farming and economic affairs in order. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are providing large amounts of aid to this African country. Thousands of tons of food, medicine, and other essentials have been sent as gifts to the Ethiopian people. In order to prevent such calamities in the future, the socialist countries are helping Ethiopia with its plans to irrigate the (Zaghi) River Basin and to cultivate arid lands in the Baro and Akobo River Basins.

However, it (?is impossible) to help all the drought-stricken people at the same time, especially those living in isolated border areas that lack roads and are difficult to reach even by air. Therefore, the inhabitants of these areas moved to neighboring countries temporarily. This is particularly true of Sudan, which was not as severely affected by the drought. Thousands of Falasha Jews were among the Ethiopians who fled to Sudan following the famine. The Falasha people speak Amharic, which is the most common language in Ethiopia, and they have been living in that African country since ancient times. After the 1974 anti-imperialist coup, a new chapter was written in the history of the Falasha people. The revolutionary (?and socialist) government made great efforts to help preserve the Falasha people's (?traditional) culture and art. Health centers were established for them, and their children were able to attend school for the first time. As a result of last year's

severe drought, thousands of Falashas sought temporary refuge in Sudan in a bid to save themselves from the shortage of food and water. The so-called Zionist humanitarians immediately exploited this situation. They (?tried to convince) these people who had fled from death to leave their homeland with promises of a comfortable life in the promised land. Some did not resist and agreed to go. In other words, Israel's reactionary circles, incited by Washington, exploited the African country's difficult situation in the wake of the severe drought for provocative purposes. They did so in a bid to create a rift between Arab countries and Socialist Ethiopia. Apparently, certain officials in Tehran, who are condemning Ethiopia for sending some of the Falashas to Israel, are working toward this same objective. It must be noted that the Ethiopian Government made a very explicit announcement in Addis Ababa that it was in no way involved with this sinister process, and that it considers it to be an act of intervention in its domestic affairs.

CSO: 4640/376

INTERNATIONAL

BAKU CRITICIZES ANTI-SOVIET ARTICLE IN IRAN

CF071804 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The True Face of the Calumnies in Iran Against the Great October Homeland"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the 65th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, which is an inseparable part of the CPSU, will be marked on 11 February. The Azerbaijan Communist Party was formed during the first secret congress of communist organizations in Azerbaijan on 11 February 1920. The congress adopted a decision on preparations to be made for an armed uprising against the reactionary egalitarian government which represented the interests of the capitalists, the feudal lords, and the reactionary sector of the clergymen and which enjoyed support from the outside.

The uprising succeeded on 28 April 1920, paving the way for the establishment of Soviet sovereignty in Azerbaijan. Thus, the workers in Azerbaijan moved toward creating a community based on social justice and progress--a direction which was opened to all the workers of multinational Russia after the victory of the Great October Revolution.

As a result of their work, communists are gaining great respect and affection from the masses in the Soviet Union and the progressive forces outside. Consequently, the enemies of workers in the nonsocialist world and the reactionaries are harboring hatred against the communists and resorting to the most treacherous calumnies with a view to slandering these self-sacrificing fighters who are struggling for the interests of their people. An article which has been published by JOMHURI-YE ESIAMI, a newspaper which appears in Tehran and which discusses the role of the Communist Bolsheviks during the Great October Revolution in Russia, can be regarded as one of these calumnies. The writer of this article has endeavored to extract unauthentic documents drawn up by the Czar's troubleshooters during World War I from the dusty archives for the purpose of, God forbid, slandering the Bolsheviks as being secret agents of the German general headquarters and presenting the victory of the Great October Revolution as, God forbid, the outcome of an external conspiracy.

However, they have ridiculed themselves. The people--that is to say those who attached no importance to the Bolsheviks during World War I but who cared for their own esteem--attached no more importance to these fabrications than they did to the statements made by the German imperialists and their agents, that is to say the members of the reactionary sector of the Iranian clergymen. [sentence as heard]

The Iranian democratic circles, which were the victims of the armed attacks organized by the imperialist countries during World War I, used to support the antiwar stance of the Bolsheviks. However, it is no coincidence that the reactionaries in Iran are currently resorting to the calumnies of the Czar's informers. The methods they are applying to level calumnies against the national and progressive forces in Iran which are struggling for the realization of the tasks established by the anti-Shah revolution and for the ending of the meaningless Iran-Iraq war are no different in character from those employed by the Czar's informers.

Nevertheless, the main objective behind the effort made to revive the roguery resorted to by the Czar's informers is to fan anti-Soviet and anticommunist feelings among the Iranians and create doubt over the global and historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The victory achieved by this revolution created favorable conditions for the consolidation of Iran's national independence and for the struggle of the Iranian people for their social development.

It is not possible to erase the positive effect of the Great October Revolution from the minds of the people. The effect is still felt in the concrete work the CPSU is carrying out in the interests of the Soviet people and those in the other parts of the world. While the communists of our republic prepare to mark the 65th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, they are proud to look at the distance covered by Lenin's party. They look into the future with confidence.

CSO: 1831/411

NATIONAL.

TRENDS IN PARTY CADRE POLICY VIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 30 Nov 84) pp 14-27

[Unsigned article: "Leninist Principles of Working with Cadres", subheaded "Mature Socialism: CPSU Theory and Practice"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet people are working selflessly on the fulfillment of plans for building communism and on the decisions and directives of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In carrying out undeviatingly the course developed collectively for them, the Central Committee directs the efforts of communists and all working people on bolstering the effectiveness of the national economy, improving ideological work and activating all processes for the improvement of mature socialism.

As the result of a policy consistently carried out by the party for improving socialist society, boosting organization and discipline, efficiency and responsible of personnel, the rate of economic development has grown and production of manufactured and agricultural products has been increased. Big achievements are also to be found in many other fields. But the party teaches not to be satisfied with what has been accomplished and calls to advance forward, move ahead while creatively enriching accumulated experience. Relying on the substantive results of the Soviet people's labor, it was emphasized at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to raise the people's well-being to a new level and to significantly raise the material and spiritual level the life of our people.¹

In its work on guiding the building of communism, the CPSU inevitably proceeds from Lenin's instruction that "for organizing millions, the importance of a leader and practical organizer is boundlessly great."² Regardless of what the party might undertake or whatever problems it might engage in solving, it has always put personnel selection and training at the head of the list. And today, when in the process of improving mature socialism, major, complex and largely new tasks arise, it sees that one of the most important conditions of their successful realization lies in improvement of work with personnel.

The CPSU Central Committee calls all party committees to see to it with determination that all sectors of economic and cultural construction are

headed by politically mature leaders, knowing well their work, possessing high moral qualities while enjoying prestige among the masses and capable of successfully implementing the party's policy.³ This is the main crux of the party's whole cadre policy.

CPSU's personnel policy goes back in its roots to Lenin's times. V.I. Lenin specifically laid its foundations under the conditions of the socialist system and clearly formulated its principles.

V.I. Lenin deeply believed that the "proletarian revolution in Russia and in the entire world will bring out groups and groups of people, will bring out numerous strata of proletarians and the working peasantry who will provide both a practical knowledge of life and, if not individually, at least collectively, organizational talent without which the army of millions of proletarians would not be able to achieve its victory."⁴ Pointing out that the mass of organizational talents among the people, he saw the problem was "to find, to encourage, to put them on their feet and to promote" them.⁵ V.I. Lenin taught the party to test and to identify as carefully and patiently as possible real organizers, uniting devotion to socialism with the ability to organize sound and friendly joint work of a large number of people within the limits of Soviet organization. "Only such people after tenfold testing," he wrote, "being moved from the most simple tasks to the most difficult, should be promoted to responsible posts of heads of people's labor, to heads of management."⁶

Guided by V.I. Lenin's directives, our party from the first years of the Soviet power has been organizing all personnel work. It is constantly concerned with the selection, grooming and training of talented organizers from the people's midst, capable of ably directing the constructive creative work of the masses. Ever boldly advancing new people to leadership, the CPSU is concernedly training in practical affairs organizers for different sectors of state, economic and cultural construction and formed cadres of leaders of the new socialist type. As a result, there have been created in our country skilled, experienced personnel in all sectors, capable of solving the most complex tasks. And in this lies one of the most important constantly operating factors of unwaveringly moving Soviet society along the path of economic, social and cultural progress.

But even today, the CPSU devotes unflagging and most close attention to questions of cadre work. The party proceeds from the fact that the newness and complexity of the problems being resolved in the process of perfecting mature socialism and the risen level of education and culture of the people make bigger demands on personnel and on their work and their ideological and moral outlook. This makes it necessary to constantly improve the selection, placement and education of personnel on the basis of strict adherence to Leninist principles. And the party sees to it that managerial personnel of all levels meet the demands made on them and ensure the fulfillment of tasks facing them on the necessary level.

In carrying out its personnel policy, the CPSU, while taking into account accumulated experience and the objective requirements of communist construction, creatively employs and develops Leninist principles of cadre

work and enriches their content. This finds concrete expression in the documents of congresses and plenums of the party's Central Committee, in decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of cadre work and in the daily activities of party committees and organizations. The positions and directives presented in the accountability reports of the Central Committee at the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses are of exceptional importance from this point of view. Guided by them and striving to see to it that they are consistently embodied in practice, the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee systematically analyze the state of work with personnel at all levels and in different sectors.

During the past two decades, the party's Central Committee has discussed the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia with managerial personnel; of Vladimir Obkom--with personnel in trade and personal services; reports of Volgograd Party Obkom on selection, placement and training of managerial personnel in industry; of Irkutsk Obkom on increasing the role of engineering and technical personnel in acceleration of technical progress at enterprises and construction projects; of Altay Kray Party Committee on increasing the role of specialists in the development of kolkhos and sovkhos production; of the USSR Ministry of Construction with supervisory and engineering and technical personnel.⁷

The party attaches great importance to strengthening qualitative composition, and improving the work of middle-level personnel on whom development of production and raising of its efficiency largely depend. In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee examined the state of affairs in connection with increasing the role of foremen in production within the system of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and strengthening agriculture with middle-level personnel in Rostov Oblast.⁸

Taking into consideration that under present-day conditions questions of communist education and struggle against bourgeois ideology are acquiring increasingly major importance, the party tries to activate in every possible way and to constantly improve the work of ideological cadres. Concrete ways for this were defined in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "Concerning Work on Selection and Training of Ideological Cadres in the Party Organization of Belorussia,"⁹ "On Further Improving Ideological, Political Educational Work"¹⁰ and in decisions and materials of the June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.¹¹

Important aspects of the practical implementation of cadre policy at the present stage were disclosed in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Udmurt CPSU Obkom on Selection, Placement and Training of Managerial Personnel," "Report on the Work of the Saratov CPSU Obkom," "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia on Improving the Style and Methods of Work of Party Organizations in the Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."¹²

Fundamental instructions in regard to improving work with personnel are contained in speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko at a preelection meeting of voters of Kuybyshevskiy Election District of Moscow, at a meeting with personnel of the party's

Central Committee, at the April (1964) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, at a meeting with workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Plant, at a meeting of the Commission for Preparation of a new Edition of the CPSU Program of the CPSU Central Committee, at an All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations and at an All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. Instructions of a fundamental character are contained in proposals of Comrade K.U. Chernenko on certain questions of present cadre policy examined and approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.¹³

In working out and systematically carrying out its cadre policy, the party seeks to have it more fully correspond to the conditions of developed socialism and to have it better contribute to the solution of the tasks of its further improvement.

In conformity with this, the CPSU Central Committee is constantly directing party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations to engage specifically in the selection and training of cadres of different categories, taking into consideration the concrete nature of their work, their place and role in production and in social and political life, to increase their accountability to the people and to make on them a high level of demand.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee proposed to the Central Committees of the communist parties of union republics and to party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to work out and implement concrete measures aimed at raising the level of all cadre work, improving their selection, placement and training. The respective organizations were given assignments on developing a complex of measures for activating the existing system of retraining and upgrading of qualifications of managerial personnel while taking into account present requirements of management of the national economy and social and cultural construction.^{13a}

The CPSU Central Committee strives to have all party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations strictly observe Leninist principles of cadre work. The most important and fundamental one of them is selection of personnel on the basis of political, work and moral qualities. Practice convinces that only such an approach provides the possibility of promoting to leadership truly worthy and able people and reliably guarantees against mistakes.

Due specifically to the fact that the party has always strictly adhered to this principle, it has succeeded in training and advancing to leadership a multimillion army of ideologically tempered, well trained and energetic workers who with the élan and efficiency inherent in our system solve problems of building communism. For this reason our cadres in their mass are always a reliable support for the party and the Soviet socialist state, do not permit vacillations in holding to the political course designated by the party and enjoy prestige and the trust of workers.

This Leninist principle even now is at the basis of formation of the complement of managerial personnel for all sectors of communist construction. It determines the only true criteria that make it possible to comprehensively

evaluate a worker. Remaining constant in their nature, they are ever more increasingly deepening and are being filled with a new and richer content.

Thus when reference is made to political qualities, we have first of all in mind to what extent a person is dedicated to the cause of socialism, is capable of serving our people with belief and truth and carries out in everything a party and genuinely communist line. Today for all practical purposes there is no person in our country who is not devoted to the socialist system, to communist ideals and does not share entirely and as a whole the party's and the Soviet state's internal and external policy. This by no means means that in our time that in the selection of leaders attention should to any extent be relaxed in regard to their political qualities, which are not a bit less important than, let us say, in the first years of the Soviet power.

In our days, a person's political qualities are determined by how deeply he understands the party's policy and the developmental prospects of Soviet society and is able to think on a broad scale, approach the solution of any questions with genuine party, state positions and subordinate his entire life and work to serving the interests of the people, the laboring people. Today every leader, be he a party, soviet or economic worker, minister, chairman of a kolkhoz or chief of a shop, must possess such qualities. Party organs thus try to select personnel on this basis.

V.I. Lenin taught the party to see to it that positions of leadership are occupied not only by people absolutely dedicated to the Soviet system but also by efficient, truly talented people. "See to it," he said, "that management proceeds with least expenditure of force, that administrators are capable," that "management of work always remains in the hands of completely competent personnel guaranteeing success of the undertaking."¹⁵

Following Lenin's instructions, the party strives to make sure that each person who is advanced to leadership possesses not only solid ideological conditioning, political steadfastness but also corresponding skills, experience and all the necessary qualities making it possible for him to successfully deal with entrusted work and to conduct it on a high level and with a knowledge of the matter.

Our country possesses great reserves of skilled, experienced personnel of different profile, among whom it is always possible to find people combining in themselves the necessary political and professional qualities. It is all the more important to emphasize this in connection with the fact that in practice it sometimes happens that people with insufficient training, skills and experience are promoted to the headship of this or that sector for various reasons when they do not possess sufficient training, skills and experience to head it while there are many personnel who according to all the requisite qualities would be more suitable for it.

In order to have charge of people, to manage production processes, it is not enough to be a conscientious and honest worker while knowing little of the job. It is also necessary to have organizational abilities, as they say, a certain administrative talent. "All managerial work," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "demands special qualities. It is possible to be the strongest

revolutionary and agitator but also to be entirely unsuited as an administrator.¹⁶

Practice teaches that in the selection of a candidate for one position or another it is necessary not only to determine what he is as a person, what sort of worker he is in general, but also to carefully weigh to what extent he is suited for the given specific work, whether he would be able to handle it, whether he has appropriate skills, bent for the work and the wherewithal to become an able manager. Practice shows that when this is taken into consideration, the job is in reliable hands and is ably conducted. And, conversely, when this is seriously not taken into consideration, and when things are not studied and checked as they should, mistakes are inevitable, for which sometimes it is necessary to pay a big price.

In our socialist society, in order to manage people, it is necessary to have for this not only a formal but also a moral right. V.I. Lenin emphasized that for successful management "tremendous importance is to be attached to outstanding indisputable moral authority, gained in the course of struggle, an authority drawing its strength, of course, not from an abstract morality but from the morality of a revolutionary fighter...."¹⁷

And the party indefatigably sees to it that all supervisory cadres possess in the eyes of workers not only an official but also the highest of moral authority, looking upon this as an important condition of their successful work and strong ties with the masses. It demands that in promoting a person to supervisory work that there without fail be taken into consideration whether he enjoys the respect of people, to what extent he is conscientious, disciplined, principled, just, demanding on himself and how he conducts himself in everyday life.

What goes in to create the moral authority of a leader and why it is important was convincingly disclosed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech before the voters of Kuybyshevskiy Election District of Moscow. "Party and state cadres," he said, "win the sympathy and respect of the masses primarily in vital public work. They gain it with their energy and knowledge, by personal example and behavior, free of anything that would insult a person's moral sense. The supervisor can be demanding toward others because he is most demanding on himself. This gives him in addition to an official right the moral right to display firmness in those cases where it is more proper, as is said "not to waste time on words, where it is necessary to use authority." The basis of a supervisor's authority is people's approval and support. And whoever loses them, who is deaf to the masses' opinion, that person cannot and must not occupy a supervisory post."¹⁸

These wise words clearly express a truly Leninist position relative to what the party requires of all executive personnel and what they must be like in a moral sense. On this basis, party organizations conduct all work relating to personnel selection and training.

The CPSU strives thus to create a staff of executive personnel in order to best provide the necessary level of control over the different sectors of

communist construction and a high level of efficiency in management of the economy and all social processes. And here it invariably follows Lenin's behests and directives.

"...In order to manage," V.I. Lenin taught, "it is necessary to be competent, it is necessary to completely and precisely know all production conditions, it is necessary to know the technology of this production at its present status and it is necessary to have a certain scientific education."¹⁹ This widely known Leninist position not only remains pertinent but also acquires a special significance in our days under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, whose impact significantly complicates production, the economy and all social life. Today perhaps, as never before, there are primarily required of a executive of any rank, of any sector, in addition to other qualities, the necessary erudition, thorough professionalism and a highly developed sense of the new.

Taking this into consideration, the party undeviatingly carries out a policy of advancing to party, state and economic work politically mature, active economic specialists possessing the experience of working with people. Today, we possess broad, exceptionally favorable opportunities for this. At the present time, more than 31 million specialists with higher or secondary specialized education work in the country's national economy. They constitute one fifth of all working people. More than 10 million specialists belong to the CPSU. Every fourth engineer, technician, agronomist, every third teacher and every sixth physician is a communist. Specialists constitute the basic reserve from which well-trained, qualified managers from all sectors of communist construction are advanced. From year to year, there are more and more of them in party, in soviet and in economic work both among supervisory top-echelon personnel as well as among middle-echelon personnel.

The advancement of specialists from industry and agriculture to party work--at the present time they comprise three-fourths of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist parties of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms and two-thirds of the secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms--undoubtedly contributes to raising the competence of party leadership, especially of the economy. But at the same time, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, a portion of the specialists does not have adequate political experience but at times introduces administrative-economic methods to party organs.²⁰ This in turn is one of the reasons for the fact that party committees frequently change and duplicate economic organs, against which the party is all the time decisively warning. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses, the practice of replacing economic managers dampens the ardor of personnel and contains the danger of weakening the role of the party committee as the organ of political guidance. For party committees to deal with the economy means first of all to deal with people operating the economy.²¹

For this reason the CPSU Central Committee and all party organs display unflagging concern for upgrading the political training of specialists who have joined the party apparatus and tries in every possible way to help them acquire as quickly as possible the required techniques of party work. To this

end, at a number of party committees long-term plans are being developed and implemented of upgrading ideological-political training and working skills of managerial personnel.

The party and the Soviet state exercise great care to have, as V.I. Lenin taught, "in each sphere of management, in each little group, from below to above--to have everywhere representatives of the proletariat themselves undergo the schooling of construction and themselves develop tens and hundreds of thousands of people capable of handling independently all affairs of state administration and state construction."²² This is ensured by the implementation of an entire complex of diverse measures aimed at having workers and kolkhoz farms acquire the necessary education and become national-economic specialists, actively involving themselves in public and political work and acquiring skills of managing state and public affairs.

This aim is served by a widely ramified system of evening and correspondence education in the country and by preparatory divisions at institutes and benefits for entrance into VUZ's for persons with production experience at enterprises or on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Communists from among leading workers and kolkhoz farmers displaying organizational abilities in public work are sent to study at party schools. Many of them on completing their studies are made secretaries of large party organizations or are sent to work in the party apparatus, in soviet and trade-union organs and at supervisory economic work.

The promotion of managerial personnel from among workers and kolkhoz farmers contributes to their broader selection to party organs and to soviets. About 1.7 million workers and kolkhoz farmers have been chosen to elective party organs²³ and about 1.6 million to soviets of people's deputies.²⁴

In the course of held reports and elections to party organizations, significantly more than workers and kolkhoz than previously were elected to bureaus of raykoms, gorkoms, okruzhkoms, obkoms, and central committees of communist parties of union republics. Today, workers and kolkhoz farmers are included in the bureaus of practically all party committees.

As a result of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet held in March 1984, 527 workers and 242 kolkhoz farmers were elected to the highest organ of state power in the country. They comprise more than half of all the deputies.²⁵

All this makes it possible to constantly draw on the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry for personnel for different sectors of communist construction. It is no accident that many party, soviet and economic managers started their work activity as workers and kolkhoz farmers.

V.I. Lenin considered it necessary to bring women into most active participation in the creation of the new social order, looking upon this as one of the most important conditions of triumphant building of socialism. He even pointed out at the dawn of Soviet power that "among female workers and

peasants there are to be found manifold more than we know of organizational talents, people possessing the ability to get practical work going with the participation of a large number of workers...."²⁶

Socialist-construction practice confirms manifold the truth of this position. During the years of existence of our state, there have emerged from among women a great number of remarkable organizers of industrial production, the kolkhoz movement, education, health care and party and soviet leaders. Possibly no sector and no sphere of public life exist where the organizational talent of women has not been exercised.

In following Lenin's behests, our party devotes unslackening attention to the selection and advancement of personnel from among women for different sectors of communist construction. This is important inasmuch as women comprise more than one-half of the all the population of the country. Almost 59 million of them work in different sectors of the national economy. Among specialists with higher or secondary specialized education employed in the national economy, 59 percent of them are women.²⁷ Under present-day conditions, possibilities for wide-scale advancement of women to managerial party, soviet economic and other work have grown manifold. But, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, these possibilities are still not being realized in full measure.²⁸

Following the congress, party committees became more actively engaged in promoting women to managerial posts. A considerable amount of work in this regard was done in connection with the holding of elections in 1982 to local soviets of people's deputies. Many women were advanced to managerial party work in the course of the last reports and elections to party organizations. As a result, among secretaries of party obkoms their number has doubled and among secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms it has increased by one-fifth. This, however, in no way means that all the questions have been resolved here. The Central Committee directs party, soviet and economic organs henceforth to determinedly engage in this work, to more boldly advance personnel from among women, to look after their training and to create conditions for their growth.

As was pointed out at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, we truly have unlimited possibilities to constantly replenish personnel with new resources from the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, women and young people.²⁹ And the party sees to it that these possibilities are employed in the best possible way in the interest of building communism.

CPSU cadre policy is being constantly devised and implemented in such a way that it contributes in every possible way to the realization of Lenin's national policy and strengthening of friendship of peoples and socialist internationalism. The party shows untiring concern for personnel to be advanced and to grow from among the indigenous population in union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts. At the same time, it takes into consideration that the composition of the population of the Soviet republics is multinational. In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee aims at having all the nations duly represented in party and state organs.

The party sees as its constant task providing continuity of management, an indispensable condition of which is the proper combination of experienced and young personnel. It strives to have the staff of managerial personnel constantly added to with new, fresh forces. And this is being done all the time. Thus, in the process of past reports and elections to party organizations, the staffs of party committees and their secretaries have been considerably renewed. Many new energetic, younger personnel have been advanced to management. All this should be combined with the employment of tested cadres of the old generation so that young promising personnel work together with them, accumulate experience and acquire the necessary tempering.

The very first condition and a most important guarantee of revolutionary continuity of generations in socialist society is guidance of the youth movement by the party. The CPSU untiringly puts this principle into practice. This is done primarily in the interest of a worthy continuation of the building of the new society. "In compiling plans for the immediate five-year period and up to the beginning of the next century," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, "we to a significant degree count namely on the skill of hands, on daring thought and on the labor conscience of present-day youth."³⁰

Cadres, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are truly the gold reserve of the party and the state, which is in need of constant replenishment and influx of fresh forces. Moreover, as shown by the reporting and election campaign at party organizations, not all communist managers justify the trust shown them. This is why in work with personnel, as nowhere else, a clear-cut and thought-out system is important. Here neither frequent replacement nor any sort of ossification of the cadre staff is permissible.³¹

In the light of the tasks set forth by the April Plenum of the Central Committee in the sphere of further improvement of the work of soviets, perfecting of socialist democracy and the entire political system of society, work with soviet cadres achieves great importance. In this connection, the Plenum of the Central Committee in its decree "On Further Improving the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies" recommended to party committees to improve the placement and training of soviet personnel, to make greater demands on communists selected as deputies of soviets. They are called upon to be an example in fulfilling deputy duties, manifesting an attentive attitude to inquiries of workers, rallying around themselves all the people's chosen representatives and stimulating and directing their creative initiative.³²

It is possible to carry out in a planned manner replenishment of managerial personnel with fresh forces and to strengthen when needed these or those sectors with fresh, energetic organizers only in the presence of a suitable cadre reserve, which was again emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The creation of such a reliable reserve in every republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon party organization is a major task of cadre work. Its solution must be approached with utmost responsibility and seriousness, and it is necessary to engage in this constantly and persistently while not permitting formalism.

As the work practice of CPSU obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms shows, some party committees spend a great deal of energy and time on the compilation of various kinds of personnel lists and card files, which are considered as a reserve for filling of positions included in the nomenklatura. At the same time, when the need arises to replace this or that manager for whatever reason, a worthy candidate is not found immediately. It is perfectly clear that the existence of such, as is said, a paper reserve is not worth anything.

This is why the party's Central Committee requires that every party organization possesses not a formal but a truly effective cadre reserve.³³ And this can be achieved only in the case where the party committee systematically, thoughtfully and purposefully engages in work on selection, placement and training of personnel, where promising employees are studied and tested in the process of practical work and where they are prepared in advance for subsequent advancement. From the point of view of creation of a reliable cadre reserve, it is important that every party, soviet and economic manager grows with care and teaches the art of management to people from among his closest assistants who at first need could replace him and no less effectively do the work.

Experience shows that cadres for different sectors of party, soviet, economic and public work are most successfully formed and nurtured there where work with the elected aktiv is well organized. This is why the Central Committee directs that party committees duly engage in this, looking upon the elected aktiv as a most important reserve and school of cadre preparation and training.

We know that effectiveness of management and successful solution of vitally important economic and political tasks largely depend on proper placement of personnel. V.I. Lenin taught the party to do this on the basis of state interests and work interests and to approach flexibly the solution of questions related to this. He pointed out in particular: "Some workers can and should be taken off central work and placed in local work: ...creating there an exemplary organization of all economic work as a whole. They will be of tremendous benefit and will make state work more important than some central function. For exemplary organization of the work will serve as a hotbed for personnel and an example for emulation, which will be relatively easy to copy, and we will be able to help from the center so that the "adoption" of the model example proceeds on a wide basis everywhere and becomes obligatory."³⁴

This instruction of Lenin has not lost its importance even in our time. When it is necessary to bolster individual sectors with mature, experienced personnel comrades are sent to the localities who have undergone schooling in management at central organs. They are sent as heads of large industrial and transport enterprises, scientific-research institutes and higher educational institutions as well as secretaries of party committees and chairmen of ispolkoms of local soviets.

The CPSU and its Central Committee help executive organs to be able to use to advantage the existing reserve of personnel to the successful solution of tasks relating to building of communism, but without at the same time carrying

out unjustified shifting of personnel and cadre reshuffling. The party has always adhered to this policy at all stages in building of socialism, point out that a "director who handles his duties well should be protected from any unexpectednesses or chance occurrences and from any, except in extreme need, transfers and shifts."³⁵ It was particularly emphasized in the resolution of the 12th Party Congress "On Industry" that party control of the work of economic organs "must, of course, in no case be transformed in practice into frequent and uncoordinated discharging and shifting of economic personnel...."³⁶

Unfortunately, today they try here and there to rectify a condition, to get out of a chronic lag individual enterprises and farms only through the means of continuous replacement of their heads. Heads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are particularly frequently abused in this way. At the same time, the party's Central Committee has repeatedly warned against this practice. It invariably requires that there be a radical improvement in work with managerial kolkhoz and sovkhoz personnel and that there be ensured their needed stability, looking on this as a key problem of management of agriculture and a most important prerequisite for its further rise. This was pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of Udmurt CPSU Obkom on Selection, Placement and Training of Managerial Personnel."³⁷ This was discussed at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, at a conference of first secretaries of central committees of union republics, party kraykoms and obkoms at the CPSU Central Committee in April 1983 and at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex.³⁸

All party, soviet and economic organs are called upon to make the necessary conclusions from these instructions and to systematically carry them out in practice.

Management personnel are formed, tempered and master more thoroughly the art of management best of all through practical work, in the struggle for implementation of party policies and directives and for fulfillment of national-economic plans and carrying out of social and economic tasks. This process, as shown by experience, proceeds all the more actively and successfully the more party committees and organizations and all supervisory organs for personnel training are provided assistance in mastering Leninist skills of leadership and improvement of work style and methods.

The party tries to train cadres in the spirit of Lenin's requirements and to develop qualities in them that are needed by managers of the socialist type. The manager of our time," Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, "must be distinguished first of all by devotion to the ideas of the party, by profound knowledge of the work and by organizational abilities, high standards and the ability to think on a broad scale, to sense the new and to recognize it in practice. It is necessary to train personnel from this point of view and to improve the system of their training and upgrading of qualifications."³⁹

V.I. Lenin highly valued workers with initiative, who were capable of independently solving problems despite difficulties and, on determinedly overcoming them, to successfully carry out pending tasks and to note and support new sprouts. The party tries all the time to provide cadres with

broad scope for manifesting initiative, to inculcate in them a self-critical attitude toward achieved results, the desire to constantly go further, to do better, to achieve more and in every possible way to develop in them such a quality as socialist initiative.

This is especially important now when an experiment is being conducted in a number of sectors on increasing the initiative and independence of industrial enterprises and production associations. Its realization is a kind of examination of maturity for our economic and, yes, party personnel. The experiment is becoming that touchstone on which the ability of personnel is tested to do work while taking into consideration changed conditions in conformity with new requirements, their initiative and enterprise.

Naturally, socialist enterprise has nothing in common with a narrow utilitarian approach or with various kinds of illegal machinations. Quite the contrary, it presumes the ability to make maximal use of an available opportunity and reserve for attaining the best possible economic results within the framework of prescribed plans and state targets and on the basis of strict adherence to laws, contractual and financial discipline and state interests.

In connection with the solution of major tasks in the field of land reclamation, the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee again emphasized the need to develop and encourage in every possible way initiative and efficiency, to strengthen discipline and order and to increase effectiveness of control.^{39a}

As we know, V.I. Lenin was very demanding on workers when it was a question of observing interests relating to all the people, when he encountered cases of mismanagement, laxity, a sloppy attitude toward work and irresponsibility. He spoke out sharply against manifestations of priority to local interests, bureaucracy and lack of discipline.

The party strives to have such high standards maintained toward personnel at all levels also today. As was emphasized at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in affirming well-meaning attitude toward personnel, it is necessary even more to combine it with insistence on high standards and adherence to principles.⁴⁰

In party documents, the thought is inevitably developed that a considerate attitude toward personnel has nothing in common with inadmissible tolerance of their lapses and mistakes or with liberalism toward careless workers and that supervisory posts among us are never secured forever. Nonetheless one has occasion to come across cases in life where completely unjustifiable leniency is displayed toward individual personnel who have not justified trust and are unable to handle entrusted work. This is expressed in particular in the fact that in a number of cases personnel who have not justified trust are shifted from one job to another so as to decisively remove them from management.

The party warns all the time against such a practice, which is unsound in its very basis. It was even pointed out in a resolution of the 12th party congress that "it is necessary with all decisiveness to implement as an

obligatory measure for the entire territory of the USSR that a director who does not fulfill his duties cannot again be offered similar or higher work until he proves with work in lower positions that he has acquired sufficient experience to again be entrusted with serious work."⁴¹

This position has not lost its timeliness even today. Just by being guided by it, it is possible to ensure proper training of and a high level of responsibility from cadres. To look after personnel in the Leninist sense means to painstakingly work with them, to help them overcome arising difficulties, to teach them in the course of practical experience, to point out and correct early mistakes they have made and to forestall wrong acts and actions.

V.I. Lenin required of personnel strict observance of socialist legality, party and state discipline, strict and precise fulfillment of orders and instructions of higher organs by all personnel. He saw in this a necessary condition of efficient functioning of the whole mechanism of management. He was intolerant of all those persons who violated them, abused their official position and felt it necessary to strictly punish such people.

Adhering to Lenin's behests, the party determinedly is concerned with raising executive discipline and the responsibility of personnel for entrusted work before the party and the people. This is the main thing which all work today with personnel has for its aim. The CPSU Central Committee directs party organizations to see to it that every manager remains at the height of the position, conscientiously fulfills his duty and serves as a moral example for all workers. The CPSU Central Committee demands decisive curbing of manifestations of arrogance, haughtiness or rudeness and not permitting any compromises in regard to those who take the route of cheating the state. As was pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia on Improving the Style and Methods of Work of Party Organizations in the Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," it is necessary to constantly keep in mind that the absence of proper party demands and tolerancy of those who behave improperly and commit unseemly acts can lead to the degeneration of some workers and to the infliction of serious damage to our common cause.⁴²

As was pointed out at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, in recent years the struggle for strengthening of legality, improving the work of law-enforcement organs and increasing the accountability of managerial personnel for general organization and discipline has been sharply intensified. Central party and state organs have adopted many practical measures in this direction. And in some cases, rather drastic ones such as, for example, those in regard to a number of personnel in Krasnodar Kray, Uzbekistan and Rostov Oblast.⁴³

The party assigns a special role to requisite control over the work of personnel, since the absence of such control, as shown by practice, is the cause of deficiencies, mistakes and sometimes even of various kinds of abuses.

The party attaches exceptionally great importance to having all managerial personnel tirelessly master the Leninist style of work and strictly adhere to it. It tries to develop and establish in their work a creative, scientific approach to the solution of emerging problems, truly Leninist enterprise, party adherence to principle, self-criticism, personal responsibility and the ability to rely on the collective intelligence and experience of the masses, to effectively influence their frame of mind, to sympathetically react to needs of workers and to develop a need for constant, interested mixing with people.

The party strives to have the Leninist style in all its diversity and richness become a requirement of the soul and an irreplaceable working tool for each party, soviet and economic manager.

Improvement of work with personnel requires thorough, comprehensive investigation and scientific generalization of accumulated experience and its wide-scale utilization. Life's constant bringing up of new, more complex problems, including those in the field of CPSU personnel policy, dictates the necessity of more active inclusion of social scientists, first of all CPSU historians and specialists on building of the party, in their solution.

In studying contemporary problems of CPSU personnel policy, researchers should make wider use of the historical experience accumulated by the party in this field. In this connection, an essential condition of successful scientific elaboration of current questions of CPSU personnel policy is increasing the attention given to their methodological aspects. Important methodological guidelines in many-sided study and generalization of positive experience accumulated by the party and its local organizations in work with personnel are contained in documents of the CPSU and in works of the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

It is important to direct attention to the effectiveness of such research, bringing it closer to the daily needs of practice of party leadership. From this point of view, there is growing importance of creative cooperation of scientific collectives with party organizations and conducting studies, including specific sociological studies. They undoubtedly will serve as an important source of information necessary to scientists, first of all in the field of theory of party construction as well as to party committees and party organizations and are an effective means of relating science to party work practice.

By relying on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and on the historical and aggregate experience of real socialism and being guided by Leninist principles and systematically implementing them in practice, the CPSU untiringly improves all work with personnel. In this lies the guarantee of effective guidance of all processes of improvement of mature socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. See PRAVDA, 24 October 1984.

2. "Leninskiy sbornik" [Lenin Collection], Vol 39, p 221.
3. See "At the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee"--PRAVDA, 19 Oct 1984.
4. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 38, p 79.
5. Ibidem, Vol 36, p 193.
6. Ibidem, pp 193-194.
7. See "Voprosy organizatsionno-partiynoy raboty KPSS. Sbornik dokumentov" [Questions of CPSU Party Organizational Work. Collection of Documents]. 3rd ed., expanded. Moscow, 1981, pp 500-506, 512-517, 517-522, 523-528, 537-545, 590-594.
8. See ibidem, pp 569-573, 583-587.
9. See ibidem, pp 561-568.
10. "O dal'neyshem uluchshenii ideologicheskoy, politiko-vospitatel'noy raboty. Postanovleniye TsK KPSS ot 26 aprelya 1979 goda" [On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work. Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979]. Moscow, 1979.
11. See "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 14-15 iyunya 1983 goda" [Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 14-15 June 1983]. Moscow, 1983.
12. See "Questions of CPSU Party Organizational Work," op cit, pp 603-608; PRAVDA, 7 JULY 1983; PRAVDA, 15 Dec 1983.
13. See Chernenko, K.U., "Narod i partiya yediny. Rech' na vstreche s izbiratelyami Kuybyshevskogo izbiratel'nogo okruga g. Moskvy 2 marta 1984 g." [The People and the Party Are One. Speech at a Meeting with Voters of Kuybyshevskiy Election District of the City of Moscow of 2 March 1984]; ibidem, "Rech' na vstreche s rabochimi moskovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda 'Serp i molot', 29 aprelya 1984 goda" [Speech at a Meeting with Workers of Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, 29 April 1984]; ibidem, "Vystupleniye na zasedanii Komissii TsK KPSS po podgotovke novoy redaktsii Programmy KPSS 25 aprelya 1984" [Speech at a Meeting of the Commission for Preparation of a New Edition of the CPSU Program of 25 April 1984], Moscow 1984; ibidem, "Po-leninski zhit', rabotat', borot'sya. Rech' na Vsearmeyskom soveshchanii sekretarey komsomol'skikh organizatsiy 28 maya 1984 goda" [To Live, Work and Struggle Like Lenin. Speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations of 28 May 1984], Moscow, 1984; ibidem, "Vysokiy grazhdanskiy dolg narodnogo kontrolera. Rech' na Vsesoyuznom soveshchanii narodnykh kontrolerov 5 oktyabrya 1984 goda" [The High Civic Duty of a People's Controller. Speech at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers of 5 October 1984], Moscow, 1984; "At the CPSU Central Committee"--PRAVDA, 7 Mar 1984; "At the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee"--PRAVDA, 19 October 1984; "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 19 aprelya 1984 goda"

[Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 10 April 1984], Moscow, 1984.

- 13a. See PRAVDA, 19 October 1984.
14. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch.", op cit, Vol 40, p 217.
15. Ibidem, Vol 41, p 294.
16. Ibidem, p 40, p 215.
17. Ibidem, Vol 38, p 77.
18. Chernenko, K.U., "Narod i partiya yediny", op cit, p 20.
19. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch.", op cit, Vol 40, p 215.
20. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 72.
21. See "Materialy vneocherednogo Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS 13 fevralya 1984 goda" [Materials of Extraordinary Plenum of CPSU Central Committee of 13 February 1984], p 11.
22. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch.", op cit, Vol 39, p 297.
23. Calculated according to: PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 15, 1983, pp 30-31.
24. Calculated according to: "Itogi vyborov i sostav deputatov mestnykh Sovetov narodnykh deputatov 1981 g. Stat. sbornik" [Results of Elections and Composition of Deputies of Local Soviets of People's Deputies in 1982. Statistical Collection], Moscow, 1982, p 40.
25. See PRAVDA, 7 March 1984.
26. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch." op cit, Vol 39, p 24.
27. See AGITATOR, No 3, 1984, p 16.
28. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS", op cit, Moscow, 1981, p 72.
29. See "On Basic Results of Reports and Elections to the Party and Tasks of Party Organizations"--PRAVDA, 18 March 1984.
- 29a. See PRAVDA, 19 Oct 1984.
30. Chernenko, K.U., "Po-leninski zhit', rabotat', borot'sya", op cit, p 7.
31. See "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 10 aprelya 1984 goda", op cit, p 20.
32. Ibidem, pp 22-24.

33. Ibidem, p 20.
34. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch.", op cit, Vol 43, pp 235-236.
35. "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Plenums of the Central Committee], 8th ed., supplemented and corrected. Moscow, 1970, p 426.
36. Ibidem, p 428.
37. See "Voprosy organizatsionno-partiynoy raboty KPSS", op cit, pp 603-608.
38. See "Prodovol'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 goda i mery po yeye realizatsii. Materialy mayuskogo Plenuma TsK KPSS 1982 goda" [The USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 and Measures for Its Realization. Materials of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of 1982], Moscow, 1982; KOMMUNIST, No 7, 1983, pp 3-6; PRAVDA, 27 March 1984.
39. "At the CPSU Central Committee"--PRAVDA, 7 Mar 1984.
- 39a. See PRAVDA, 24 Oct 1984.
40. See "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 26-27 dekabrya 1983 goda" [Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 26-27 December 1981], Moscow, 1983, pp 15-16.
41. "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 2, p 426.
42. See PRAVDA, 15 Dec 1983.
43. See Chernenko, K.U., "Vysokiy grazhdanskiy dolg narodnogo kontrolera. Rech' na Vsesoyuznom soveshchani narodnykh kontrolerov 45 oktyabrya 1984 goda" [The High Civic Duty of a People's Controller. Speech at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers of 5 October 1984], p 8.

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NATIONAL

LESSONS OF 1920'S PARTY ECONOMIC HISTORY EXAMINED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to press 30 Nov 84) pp 64-76

[Article by Ye.M. Khimovich, candidate of historical sciences, Yaroslavl: "From the History of the Party's Struggle for a Regime of Economy"]

[text] The economy, organically permeating all functional spheres of the state and economic mechanism, as emphasized by the 26th CPSU Congress, is the core of the party's economic policy at the present stage.¹ At the November (1982) and December (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, it was pointed out that today economy and a thrifty attitude toward the people's property are a question of reality of our plans and that an intensification of the regime of economy is needed for ensuring effectiveness of the economy.²

A great deal of attention was once again paid to this by the All-Union Conference of People Controllers of 5 October 1984. In presenting to the people's controllers the problem of maximal use of existing reserves in the economy, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "And these reserves are to be found first and foremost in further improvement of labor organization, strengthening of discipline and economy measures."³

In light of the indicated requirements, it is quite important to turn to the sources of the movement toward economizing to which the Communist Party has always attached much importance. The problem of economizing in its historical aspect was investigated primarily in the literature dealing with the work of the Central Control Commission of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] and the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection (Central Control Commission--Workers and Peasants Inspection). Thus in the substantive books of L.F. Morozov and V.P. Partnov and of M.I. Zlotnik, there is contained an elucidation of problems relating to the struggle of control organs for improving and reducing the cost of the state apparatus.⁴ In the multifaceted monographs of S.N. Konnikov, A.I. Chugunov and A.V. Krasnov together with others, the basic directions of work of the Central Control Committee and Workers and Peasants Inspection were investigated on improving the organizational structure of the state and economic apparatus, rationalization of industrial production and economy of material resources.⁵ Many works deal with local control organs.PT6

Questions concerning the regime of economy and sources of accumulation of resources are touched upon to a certain extent in works on the history of the country's industrialization.⁷ In the economic literature, principally in works on the finance and credit systems, numerical data are analyzed on the sources of accumulation, and basic channels are traced of accumulation of monetary resources.⁸

The struggle of the party for economizing and rationalization of public production and management in the years of creating the foundation of a socialist economy when the national economy was in acute need of accumulations of monetary resources and an intensive search was proceeding for the most rational forms and methods of state and economic management constitutes a major scientific problem deserving special elaboration. An attempt is made in this article to show how the party formulated the campaign of economizing, and fought for its practical realization on the eve of completion of the restoration and the beginning of socialist reconstruction of the national economy.

Such a task of economic and effective management as well as of rational utilization of material, labor and financial resources was set by V.I. Lenin for the Communist Party back at the dawn of the Soviet power. In the paper "Priority Tasks of the Soviet Power," justifying the plan for beginning socialist construction, Lenin put forth the requirement--"you must manage economically."⁹ In the "Rough Draft of a Plan of Scientific-Technical Work" in April 1918, Lenin pointed out the necessity of rational location and concentration of industrial production in Russia. In many of his works, he appealed for thrifty handling of state and public property.¹⁰

Subsequently, in developing a plan of socialist industrialization, Lenin also studied the question of accumulations. He placed chief hope on intra-economic accumulations, first of all in large industry, and the chief medium for their growth, in his opinion, was to be all-out economy of labor, material and monetary resources.¹¹ In an article "Better Less as Long as It Is Better," Lenin recommended to stamp out from public relationships any trace of any sort of excesses and "with the price of the very greatest economy of operation in our state to see to it that every minute saving should be preserved for the development of our large machine industry...."¹² He pointed out: "In economic work, we need...the familiar miserliness." But we have not learned as yet 'how to be miserly'.¹³

The period of restoration ended in the fall of 1925 in a difficult struggle for economic management, and the period of socialist reconstruction began.¹⁴ The 14th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) (December 1925), having assumed a course for industrialization of the country, emphasized that it was especially important "to utilize all resources and to observe the strictest economy in expenditure of state resources."¹⁵

The directives of the party were made the basis of work on the regime of economy first of all for economic organs. Thus the chairman of the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, undertook energetic

measures for implementation of economizing.¹⁶ Among them, of major importance was his order for the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council No 413 of February 1926 bearing the name of "A Regime of Economy," which was widely published in the central and local press. It introduced the requirement "to especially concentrate attention on the group of overhead expenses."¹⁷ A number of F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's orders for the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council, including No 411 and 412 of 23 February 1926 and No 464 of 11 March 1926, with which he tried to regulate the advertising and publishing work of the Supreme National-Economic Council. On 27 March 1926 F.E. Dzerzhinskiy signed Order No 517 on work of curtailing and reducing the cost of reporting.¹⁸

Thus it can be seen from F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's first orders concerning economizing, especially from Order No 413, that the essence of economizing in the beginning of its implementation amounted to reduction of the most glaring nonproductive expenditures. S.S. Lobov, a member of the presidium of the USSR Supreme National Economic Council, wrote in this regard: "The slogan of economizing... from the beginning possessed the character of elimination of our obvious and crude lack of order. This is how it was understood by very many people, and this is how it was approached and put into practice."¹⁹

The further development of the movement for economizing is connected with the work of the Second Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Convocation of the 14th Congress of the VKP(b) of 2-4 April 1926, the April (1926) Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) and their appeal of 25 April 1926 concerning the struggle for a regime of economy,²⁰ the draft of which was prepared by F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and V.V. Kuybyshev. Emphasizing the need of a stable economy, V.V. Kuybyshev, the chairman of the Central Control Commission of the VKP(b) and the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection, said at the Second Plenum of the Central Control Commission: "This slogan has not been introduced by accident at the present time. It is timely in the sense that it is historically entirely justified by the situation in which we now live."²¹

At the April (1926) Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), the Trotskyites came out against the basic position of the draft of its resolution on sources of accumulation of resources.²² Their proposals led to the creation of an industry by means of robbing the peasantry, increase of tax pressure, hiking of prices and the like, which is characteristic of capitalist countries but incompatible with socialism. They preached the removal of resources from the countryside that was counter to NEP principles and to the necessity of strengthening economic ties of industry and agriculture. This was an inimical anti-Leninist policy. The position of the Trotskyites on carrying out industrialization through excessive taxes of the peasantry was qualified by the plenum as an expression of a Menshevik attitude toward the working peasantry and in essence was evidence of their retreat from the union of the working class and the peasantry, from the dictatorship of the proletariat.²³

The plenum of the Central Committee noted that the problem of accumulation could be solved within the country but "only in the case if the party succeeds in ensuring, on one the hand, implementation throughout the whole country of

an austere regimen of thrift, economy and an unmerciless fight against all excessive nonproductive expenditures and, on the other, in increasing the influx of the free funds of the population."²⁴ The Second Plenum of the Central Control Committee emphasized that the core of economizing is the rationalization of all sectors of the national economy and the rationalization of production and management.²⁵

But at this plenum of the Central Control Committee, discussion of the question on the interrelation of economizing with rationalization transpired without any friction. It can be seen from the stenographic report that in the course of the discussion disagreements emerged "on the place of rationalization in the organization of work of the Workers and Peasants Inspection in connection with economizing." Their essence was that, in the opinion of Ye.F. Rozmirovich, the slogan of economizing could result in such an intensification of control and verification work by the Workers and Peasants Inspection that it could threaten the implementation of its rationalizing functions. In this connection, it was negative to the new development which the slogan of economizing contributed at the beginning of reconstruction of the national economy.²⁶ In the speeches of A.A. Solts, N.M. Yanson, M.F. Shkiryatov²⁷ and others as well as in the closing remarks of V.V. Kuybyshev at the plenum of the Central Control Committee, Ye.F. Rozmirovich's position found no support. V.V. Kuybyshev said: "...If the party now declares its basic slogan--the slogan of economizing and thrift, then this slogan will be picked up by the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection, and we adopt it as the banner of our future work." Giving its due to rationalization, V.V. Kuybyshev specified that "rationalization is a radical way, a powerful source of accumulation. But it has to proceed slowly since "here it will be necessary employ methods and systems tested by science and experience in order to really rationalize, to improve these or those parts of our state mechanism.

"But time does not stand still. We need to economize with respect to that which today is spent in vain."²⁸

The Second Plenum of the Central Control Committee in the resolution "On the Work of the Central Control Committee--Workers and Peasants Inspection in Connection with the Decisions of the 14th Party Congress" demanded of organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection an intensification of control and verification work for the purpose of an merciless struggle against nonproductive expenditures.²⁹ The appeal of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of 25 April 1926, emphasizing attention on basic ways, the mass character and persistence of work in carrying out the regimen of economy in the national economy and strengthening the position that together with the struggle to reduce nonproductive expenditures the "party must devote its maximum efforts to the continuation and intensification of systematic work on the rationalization of all sectors of the economy and management."³⁰ Monitoring of the actual implementation of economizing was turned over to organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection, which had to perform the "role of a merciless scourge of the outrages occurring in our apparatus."³¹

The appeal of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the VKP(b) was published in the central and local press. The newspaper PRAVDA introduced as of 28 April 1926 a special section "The Struggle for Economy." Up to the end of the year there were placed in the paper 8 translations and about 370 different articles and comments on this theme.³² Thus in May 1926, PRAVDA published 5 reports in which questions were sharply raised on economy in the metallurgical industry. On 7 May a report was included on the results of the work of the commission of the Main Administration of the Metallurgical Industry of the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council headed by V.I. Mezhlauk, which had examined Yugostal' Trust and revealed high overhead expenses. The maintenance of only one Yugostal' administration cost 2.8 million rubles a year, which was almost twice the norm of expenditure on the apparatus. Such expenditures influenced to a certain degree growth of production cost, which had increased by 21 percent compared to the plan data. The commission outlined a number of measures for the improvement of the apparatus of Yugostal'.³³

TORGOVO-PROMYSHLENNAYA GAZETA did much work toward the introduction of economizing. From the moment of issue of Order No 413 of F.S. Dzerzhinskiy to 1 October 1926, it published 21 leading articles and about 700 articles and comments on economy.³⁴ For the 16 largest newspapers of the country, during July-October 1926, 2,502 reports dealt with economizing, including 757 articles of a general character, 872 exposure materials of worker-rural correspondents, 454 communiques on the achievement of the campaign for a region of economy, 258 comments of its distortions and others.³⁵ All this contributed to the wide-scale involvement of public attention in questions of economizing.

Among the active propagandists of the movement for economizing, in Yaroslavl Guberniya, for example, there was the newspaper SEVERNIY RABUCHIY with the following diverse headings: "What Can Be Economized," "Rationalization Has Boosted Labor Productivity," "One Should Also Economize in Small Things," "The Regime of Economy and Reorganization of Our System of Management" and others. From March to December 1926, the paper published a total of more than 400 different materials on economizing.³⁶

The appeal of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b) of 25 April 1926 was widely discussed in the localities. The Central Control Committee of the VKP(b) investigated especially in regard to this question 478 party organizations (guberniya, uyezd, okrug, rayon committees and cells) and determined that all guberniya and okrug committees examined the appeal concerning economizing in the course of the first months of the campaign. These questions were discussed in detail among party activists from the guberniya to the rayon level and less fully at meetings of economic planners.³⁷

The economizing campaign, which had grown into a state problem, needed to be secured by legislation. In May 26, the USSR Council of People's Commissars adopted and sent for approval of the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee a decree on economizing. Its preparation was carried out with the participation of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection. On 11 June 1926 the USSR Central Executive Committee and the

Council of People's Commissars adopted the decree "On a Regime of Economy," which incorporated the statute on systematic work on rationalization of all sectors of the national economy and management and obliged organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate to oversee the implementation of economizing through intensification of monitoring and verification work.³⁸

Thus the slogan of economizing, reflecting the principles of socialist construction, attained popularity among the working masses in a comparatively short period of time, became a party directive and acquired legislative confirmation from the highest organs of state power and government.

The first results of the movement for economizing were summarized in the Appeal of the USSR Council of People's Commissars, the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b) of 16 August 1926 "On the Successes and Defects of the Campaign of a Regime of Economy." It had for its basis the theses of the Presidium of the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b) on the preliminary results and further prospects of the struggle for economy.³⁹ It was pointed out in this Appeal in regard to the achievements of the campaign for economizing that it "definitively disclosed and brought to light the enemies of economizing: (a) the sluggishness and bureaucracy of some economic institutions.... (b) the narrowness and red tape of others.... (c) the criminally indifferent attitude of a whole series of responsible personnel toward... the "maneuvers" of bureaucracy and red tape...."⁴⁰ The Appeal disclosed various distortions of the meaning of a regime of economy. At a number of places, it was considered "as a temporary attempt to create a bridle against excessive sloppiness and mismanagement," sometimes hurting the interests of workers,⁴¹ and so on. The Appeal "On the Successes and Defects of the Campaign for Economizing" was a resultant document of the initial stage of this most important party and state work. It pointed out the sum of possible economy from reduction of the apparatus as being in the amount of 300-400 million rubles, that is, roughly one-fifth of the 2 billion rubles expended on administration.⁴² The Appeal directed party, soviet and economic organs to the decisive elimination of deficiencies and to the expansion and further development of the movement for economizing.

Organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection for the purpose of activating the struggle for economizing intensified monitoring and verifying work. The collegium of the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection from January to August 1926 held 43 meetings and examined about 300 questions, most of which were examined from positions of economic expenditures of different resources.⁴³ The USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection strove to lend an organized character to the struggle against nonproductive expenditures. This was manifested by its production of a circular dated 16 July 1926 on observation of organs of the Workers and Peasants Inspection of the implementation of the decree of the USSR Central Executive Committee and the USSR Council of People's Commissars "On A Regime of Economy." In the work program of the commissariat itself, attached to the circular, a wide range of questions appeared: elimination of excess of affiliates of representative bodies and agencies, regulation of the commodity distribution network, analysis of staff lists, correctness of payments and elimination of hidden

forms of earnings, reduction of excessive bank expenditures, rational utilization of manpower and others. The People's Commissariat of the Workers and Peasants Inspection recommended this program to local control commissions and workers and peasants inspections as a basis for working out their own plans of monitoring and verifying work, which in connection with the decree of 22 June 1926 demandingly required to be strengthened.⁴⁴

In carrying out this decree, the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection, for example, conducted a widespread survey of 10 economic organs, the results of which were examined 23 September 1926. It was determined that in the first half of the 1925/26 fiscal year, extremely high overhead expenditures were to be found in maintenance of the administrative apparatus. They were manifested in supplements to wages in the form of overtime, bonus, piecework allowances and so on. Thus, at Prodasilikat [not further identified], wages amounted to 106,712 rubles and supplements to them--34,684 rubles, or 32.5 percent, and so forth. Official trip expenditures were excessively high, especially in trips abroad. The Collegium of the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection demanded that economic organs reduce their staff personnel, regulate sizes of wages, pay for trip expenditures strictly on according to the law, reduce office expenditures and so on.⁴⁵ This check convincingly showed the necessity of intensifying monitoring and verifying work in carrying out the economizing.

The first results of the work were summarized by the 14th Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the convocation of the 14th Congress of the VKP(b) in October 1926 at which the issue "Results of the Struggle for a Regime of Economy" was examined. At the plenum, reports were presented by the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection and by the central control commissions and workers and peasants inspections of union republics on accomplished work and further problems in the struggle for economizing. From an analysis of the reports, it can be seen that the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection investigated more than a thousand enterprises and organizations, the RSFSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection--149, the North Caucasus Kray Control Commission and Workers and Peasants Inspection--237, the Transcaucasus Kray Control Commission and Workers and Peasants Inspection--45 and so on. The as yet insignificant results of economizing were noted. The Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (RSFSR) reduced its staff from May to September by 199 units with a savings of 18,000 rubles, in the Ukraine the economies for three trusts was expressed in an amount of about 100,000 rubles and so on. Local control commissions and workers and peasants inspections, while revealing everywhere excesses, mismanagement and wastefulness in the expenditure of various resources, still could not achieve real and solid economy. This occurred because in the work of control organs, local party organizations and at enterprises themselves the search was still proceeding for ways, forms and methods of working on carrying out a regime of economy. V.A. Radus-Zenkovich, the chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Belorussian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) and the Belorussian People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasant Inspection, pointed out in October 1926 that there existed in control organs a "desire for work that is deeper, more satisfactory and more systematic...." In his opinion, it was necessary "to provide ways for concrete work."⁴⁶

The 14th Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Convocation of the 14th Congress of the VKP(b) in its resolution "On the Results of Struggle for a Regime of Economy in the USSR and the Union Republic" obliged heads of state and economic organs to lead in the future the movement for economizing and to solve these questions on the basis of broad involvement of public organizations.⁴⁷

The Central Committee of the VKP(b) followed attentively the course of the campaign for economizing and directed the party, organs of control committees and workers and peasants inspection, public organizations and the working masses to the fulfillment of the set tasks. This work found its reflection in surveys of the Information Department of the Central Committee of the VKP(b). One of them, dated 29 June 1926, "The Campaign for Carrying Out a Regime of Economy in the Localities," encompassed the period of time from the second half of April to the beginning of June 1926, another, "The Work of Local Party Organizations on Carrying out a Regime of Economy and on the Struggle with Bureaucracy," was from October 1926 to April 1927.⁴⁸ The developmental characteristics of the campaign for economizing from its very beginning were given in a report of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) dated 19 May 1927.⁴⁹ The process of implementing a regime of economy was particularly minutely and thoroughly analyzed in the Explanatory Note to the Report of the Organizational and Distributive Department of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) "Verification of the Organization of Mass Work of the Party in Connection with Carrying Out a Regime of Economy and Measures for Its Improvement" of 6 June 1927.⁵⁰ The concern of the party's Central Committee over the course of carrying out economizing was connected to the weakening of public attention toward it beginning with the fall of 1926. One of the causes of such a situation was general underestimation of the complexity of this work and the "craving" to quickly have effective results. IZVESTIYA TsK VKP(b) in this connection noted: "'At first the campaign was undertaken with ardor while underestimating the whole complexity of the work. People expected quick and big successes, wide-scale plans were unfolded and millions of rubles of savings were calculated in the plans. But when it was disclosed that... carrying out economizing was in fact a very complex task, the cooling began. As a result, there is observed a systematic falling off of attention on the part of local party organizations to carrying out the campaign.'⁵¹ The party carefully analyzed the created situation. The results of this analysis became the conclusions of the 15th All-Union Party Conference.

The 15th Conference of the VKP(b) determined that the chief cause for the fading of the movement for economizing, which had not really succeeded in gathering strength, was the discrepancy between old forms and methods of state and economic operation and the new tasks of the reconstruction period. It instead of economy frequently led to "dissipation of resources and growth of bureaucracy."⁵² For example, the administrative territorial division into guberniyas, uyezds and volosts was obsolete, hindering socialist construction.⁵³ Commodity exchanges, which had already become an anachronism, were functioning, exchange credit extension was retained, the tax system was complex and so on. For this reason the 15th Conference of the VKP(b) in conformity with the new economic tasks decided in a timely way, while not restricting itself to the rectification of minor defects in the administrative and economic apparatus, to raise the question of revision of the entire

structural system of the administrative apparatus of the economy for the purpose of improving, maximally simplifying and making it less expensive. At the same time, the conference pointed out the necessity of carrying out rationalization of industrial production as a basic method of raising labor productivity and reducing production cost.⁵⁴

The members of the Communist Party, the Soviet government and their control organs for carrying out the All-Union Campaign for Economizing contributed to the fact that it, in fixing the attention of the broad public on economic management, served as a prerequisite for transition to more systematic and planned work for the solution of this task of state importance. Following the 15th Conference of the VKP(b), the struggle for curtailment of nonproductive expenditures in the administrative apparatus became more clear cut and concrete. Beginning with 1927, the party and the government introduced into the practice of striving for reduction of the cost of the apparatus its curtailment within the framework of concrete targets--at first 15 percent, then 20 percent of reduction of administrative-managerial and operational costs, which resulted in 2 years of in a reduction of staff of 100,000 units and a savings of approximately 300 million rubles.⁵⁵

The nature of the forms and methods of carrying out checks on a 20-percent reduction of administrative expenditures boiled down to knowing how to rely on the masses. For this purpose, at institutions and enterprises where checks were conducted, general meetings of workers and employees as rule were called at which a representative of organs of control commissions and workers and peasants inspections presented an address on the meaning and importance of the directive on curtailment of expenditures and the head of the enterprises--on measures adopted for its accomplishment. Following discussion, a group of workers and employees was selected for the benefit of control-committee and workers-and-peasants-inspection personnel for a check and sometimes for carrying out a reduction of administrative expenditures. Economic commissions and production conferences were involved in the work. Thus in the Ukraine, 45,000 workers helped the party and the control organs to carry out this work. The results of the reduction were discussed at the 3rd Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of the Ukraine in October 1928 and at the 2nd Conference of the Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of the Ukraine in April 1929. Throughout 1927-1928, administrative expenditures in the Ukraine were reduced by more than 50 million rubles. In Azerbaijan, during April-September 1928 control organs presented 140 reports on their work, 114 of them at general meetings of workers and open meetings of party cells. At the 9th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) in March 1929, it was pointed out that the total savings for Azerbaijan amounted to 2.3 million rubles.⁵⁶

On the basis of the decisions of the 15th Conference of the VKP(b), pointing out the fact that rationalization can significantly influence raising industrial efficiency, the Central Committee of the VKP(b) on 24 March 1927 adopted the decree "Problems of Rationalization of Production." It marked the beginning of work on rationalization along 3 basic directions: (1) creation of new enterprises; (2) basic reequipment of existing factories and plants; (3) maximum utilization of available equipment and reorganization of

production.⁵⁷ The 15th party congress obliged organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection to monitor its implementation.⁵⁸

The Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection speeded up carrying out of checks in 1928 in three sectors of industry: metal (all agricultural machine building), leather-footwear and textile. It studied methods of supervision of rationalization on the part of the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council and so forth. Control organs conducted examinations of more than 70 plans, which was done with the help of central trade-union committees of metal workers, miners and textile workers and also with the participation of local control committees and workers and peasants inspections.⁵⁹ The USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection studied by means of the method of comparative analysis the state of rationalization of production the enterprises: Kommunar, Krasnaya Zvezda and Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya--in the Ukraine, the Lyubertsy Plant--in the Moscow area; Krasnyy Aksay--in Rostov-na-Donu; and the Chelyabinsk and Orlov plow plants. In August 1928, the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection outlined a number of measures for each of the examined plants and compiled a plan of radical reequipment of the Lyubertsy Plant. On the whole, examination of agricultural machine building showed that together with successes in concentration of production (instead of 920 plants of prewar time, by 1928 there were 39), serious defects existed in regionalization, specialization, standardization, planned supply and sale and so forth. The Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection proposed a number of measures for improving the state of affairs in this sector.⁶⁰

In the leather-footwear industry, the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection organized the inspection of 43 enterprises. The RSFSR and the UkSSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection and the Leningrad and Vyatskaya control commissions and workers and peasants inspections took part in it. In the textile industry, the state of rationalization at Moscow's Trekhgorenaya Manufaktura and Proletarka of Tver Cotton Trust was verified. The USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection and the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council came to the conclusion that in this sector with improvement of planning, reduction of downtime, able utilization of equipment and so on, savings in the course of a year could amount to 100 million rubles.⁶¹

The 3rd Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Convocation of the 15th Congress of the VKP(b) on 25-29 August 1928 exerted a major influence on rationalization of production in the beginning of the reconstruction period. At it V.V. Kuybyshev appeared with the address "Results of Rationalization of USSR Industry." It pointed out certain successes in rationalization: organization of production processes, regulated condition of continuous flow, specialization of enterprises, standardization of products and so forth. Thus rationalization of Azneft' Association resulted in raising labor production by 226 percent. About 80 enterprises (out of 3,300 plants and factories under the USSR Supreme National-Economic Council) undertook organizing production on the basis of the continuous-flow method. But objective difficulties served as serious obstacles on the path of rationalization: a low level of the technical production base, an inadequate general and technical level of

personnel; weakness of management at the center and in the localities and so on. The plenum of the Central Control Commission demanded a decisive breakthrough in the development of rationalization of production. The USSR Supreme National-Economic Council was told to centralize management of rationalization organs and to bolster them with highly skilled personnel. The plenum of the Central Control Committee considered it necessary for all sectors of industry to set as the main task transition to series and mass production for the purpose of ensuring an increase in production output on the basis of reducing production cost and boosting quality of products. In this connection, the plenum recommended that concrete long-term plans be developed relating to specialization and cooperation of enterprises and trusts; that a long-term plan for standardization be created; that concentration of production be conducted depending on the sales and raw-material market, availability of manpower and so forth; that use of continuous flow be expanded at the different stages of the production process and so on.⁶²

Thus the 3rd Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Convocation of the 15th Congress of the VKP(b) in conformity with the tasks of socialist reconstruction of the national economy deeply analyzed the condition and outlined ways of further development of rationalization of industrial production.

Major attention was paid to mobilization of intra-economic resources. On 8 March 1929, the Council of Labor and Defense adopted a decree "On Right Utilization of Internal Resources of State Enterprises" on whose basis the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection checked the introduction into economic turnover commodity of stocks in an amount of about 250 million rubles. Thanks to this mobilization of assets, it was possible to fulfill the plan of financing industry without increasing additional allocations.⁶³ All examinations of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection relating to economic questions were carried out for the purpose of mobilizing unused reserves for industrialization of the country. This was especially manifested in thorough examinations of construction of new metal plants, mine building, capital construction in the petroleum industry, production of refractory materials, in setting to rights the construction industry, in monitoring special key construction projects and so on. A significant economic effect was provided by standardization of raw and other materials, various products, monitoring of which was carried out by the Central Control Commission and the Workers and Peasants Inspection.

Study of the question shows that on the basis of Marxist-Leninist positions on the necessity of economy, rational control and management, the party and the government and their control organs undertook various measures for strengthening economizing on the eve of completing the restoration and beginning the of reconstruction of the national economy. On the basis of the decisions of the 14th Congress and plenums of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b), economizing, being an economic and political slogan of the party and a law of the Soviet state, was aggressively introduced into different spheres of the economy. It became possible due to strengthening of socialist elements in the national economy and consequently

was an indicator of the strength of the proletarian power. Economizing undermined the petty-bourgeois 'nepman' psychology in relation to socialist ownership and in regard to everything initiated in the name of the socialist state and thus served as an effective educational factor.

The All-Union Movement for Economizing underwent big difficulties in its course. It seemed that its importance, scope and significance would assure success by itself. But despite a clear-cut formulation of the actual aim of the economy, lack of development of the forms and methods of carrying it out made itself felt. In the very beginning, implementation of economizing was turned over to the control of various department commissions with their cabinet style of work, which dealt formally with the economy. In this connection, toward the fall of 1926, public attention regarding this movement had become significantly weakened. For this reason the 4th Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b) in October 1926 declared this form of work ineffective, proposed that such commissions be abolished and the responsibility for carrying out economizing be placed on heads of institutions and enterprises, requiring in this connection wide-scale reliance on the working masses.⁶⁴ This was fundamentally the correct solution to the question of the form of carrying out the economy and in subsequent years ensured its effectiveness.

Another fundamental conclusion which the party reached from the experience gained from the beginning of the campaign relating to economizing was that what was needed was not only and not so much "frontal attacks" on waste of different resources and mismanagement as an investigative search for more rational, for example, structural changes of the management apparatus and better adaptation to conditions of socialist reconstruction of the national economy. From this stemmed concreteness of measuring for reducing the apparatus and, of course, economy of capital. Thus, for example, a 20-percent reduction was carried out in 1927-1928 of administrative and management expenses⁶⁵ and so forth.

The third historical lesson which the party extracted from the little-effective start for economizing was a conclusion of the need to bring the system of managing the economy into accord with the conditions of the reconstruction period. The 15th Conference of the VKP(b) incorporated this in its decisions, the correctness of which was confirmed by the practice of socialist management in subsequent years.

In addition, the experience of the struggle of the Communist Party, the government and their control organs for economy in the time under consideration showed that the working masses need a precise aim and concreteness of tasks in carrying out such work. In this connection the party especially stressed consideration of the decisive role of the social factor in terms of the fact that the more clearly and concretely those tasks are presented to workers, the more effective are the results of economy and rationalization of control and management.

On the whole, the results and lessons of the party's struggle to economize in the beginning of the reconstruction period are of great scientific and cognitive value for today. In the beginning of the reconstruction period the

need for and shortage of resources made it necessary to deal with economizing as if it were a burning and urgent problem. In this connection, the party initiated the mass All-Union Movement Economizing, initially aimed primarily at the elimination of nonproductive expenditures.

Under present-day conditions of mature socialism, the acuteness of the problem of economy is dictated by the need to solve complex social and economic tasks on the basis of raising efficiency of production through its intensification. For this reason, a basic and long-term guideline in accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th and even more the 12th Five-Year Plan is ensuring a transition to a resource-conserving type of development. In this connection, the party is determinedly maintaining a course of intensification of the economy.⁶⁶

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted: "Intensification, the accelerated introduction into production of achievements of science and technology and the accomplishment of large-scale complex programs--all this in the final analysis must raise the productive forces of our society to a qualitatively new level."⁶⁷

Economy and thrift are the inviolable law of all of our economic life. It is namely for this reason that under the guidance of the Communist Party the work of people's control organs in the struggle for intensification of the economy has become more active, economic training of workers is being improved and work on inculcating in Soviet people thrift in production and daily life is being intensified. The decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee call for concreteness, efficiency and responsibility in this work. In the light of the forthcoming struggle for the attainment of new gains in social and economic progress, the October (1984) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU Central Committee tied together the tasks of attaining a decisive rise in labor productivity, improving quality of production, further intensification of a regime of economy and improvement of management and the economic mechanism. It called to raise the role of primary party organizations in training work and in all elements of the labor of Soviet people.^{PT68} The ideas of the plenum were concretized by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in the middle of November 1984.⁶⁹

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress]. Moscow, 1981, pp 38, 42.
2. See "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 22 noyabrya 1982" [Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 22 November 1982]. Moscow, 1982, p 11; "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 26-27 dekabrya 1983 goda" [Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 26-27 December 1983]. Moscow, 1983, pp 9, 12, 19 and others.
3. PRAVDA, 6 October 1984.

4. See Morozov, I.F. and Portnov, V.P., "Organy TsKK--NK RKI v bor'be za sovershenstvovaniye sovetского gosudarstvennogo apparata (1923-1934 gg.)" [Organs of the Central Control Committee and the People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection in the Struggle for Improvement of the Soviet State Apparatus (1923-1924)]. Moscow, 1964; Zlotnik, M.I., "Deyatel'nost' organov partiyno-gosudarstvennogo kontrolya BSSR v gosudarstvennom stroitel'stve (1917-1934 gg.)" [Work of the Organs of BSSR Party and State Control in State Construction (1917-1934)]. Minsk, 1969.

5. See Ikonnikov, S.N., "Sozdaniye i deyatel'nost' ob'yedinennykh organov TsKK--RKI v 1923-1934 gg." [The Creation and Work of the United Organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection During 1923-1934]. Moscow, 1971; Chugunov, A.I., "Organy sotsialisticheskogo kontrolya RSFSR, 1923-1934 gg." [Organs of RSFSR Socialist Control, 1923-1934]. Moscow, 1972; Krasnov, A.V., "TsKK-RKI v bor'be za sotsializm. Rol' TsKK-RKI v osushestvlenii leninskogo plana postroyeniya sotsializma v SSSR (1923-1934 gg.)" [The Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection in the Struggle for Socialism. Role of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection in the Realization of Lenin's Plan of Building Socialism in the USSR (1923-1934)]. Irkutsk, 1973.

6. See Suchkov, V., "The Struggle of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection for a Regime of Economy and Rationalization of Production."--VESTNIK GOSUDARSTVENNOGO KONTROL'YA, No 3, 1955; Optov, Ye.L., "Work of Organs of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection in the Sphere of Economic Construction."--In the book: "Leninskaya sistema partiyno-gosudarstvennogo kontrolya i yego role v stroitel'stve sotsializma (1917-1932 gg.)" [Lenin's System of Party and State Control and Its Role in the Building of Socialism (1917-1932)]. Moscow, 1965; Aboyan, A., "From the History of the Kazakh Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic Kray Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection for a Regime of Economy and Rationalization of the State and Economic Apparatus (1926-1930)"--In the book: "Voprosy istorii Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana" [Questions of History of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan], Issue 4. Alma-Ata, 1966, p. 4; Radzhabov, R., "TsKK-RKI Azerbaidzhan v bor'be za postroyeniye sotsializma (1920-1934 gg.)" [The Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection of Azerbaijan in the Struggle for Building of Socialism (1920-1934)]. Baku, 1968; Orlov, Ye.N., "Deyatel'nost' Moskovskoy kontrol'noy komissii--Raboche-krest'yanskoy inspeksii v 1924-1934 gg. (v oblasti partiynogo stroitel'stva i sovershenstvovaniya gosapparata)" [The Work of the Moscow Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection During 1924-1934 (in the Sphere of Party Construction and Improvement of the State Apparatus)]. Moscow, 1972; Burganova, F.A., Gatayllin, R.V. and Sarkin, V.G., "Organy kontrolya Tatarii v bor'be za sotsializm. 1920-1934" [Control Organs of Tataria in the Struggle for Socialism. 1920-1934]. Kazan, 1975; Atadzhanov, A.R., "TsKK-RKI Uzbekistana v bor'be za sotsializm" [The Central Control Commission and the Workers and Peasants Inspection of Uzbekistan in the Struggle for Socialism]. Tashkent, 1976; Mikheyev,

M.K., "Organy sotsialisticheskogo kontrolya na yevropeyskom Severe SSSR (1917-1934 gg.)" [Organs of Socialist Control in the European North of the USSR (1917-1934)]. Leningrad, 1983 and other.

7. See, for example, Lelchuk, V.S., "Sotsialisticheskaya industrializatsiya SSSR i yeye osveshcheniye v sovetskoy istoriografii" [Socialist Industrialization and Its Treatment in Soviet Historiography]. Moscow, 1975. Also see the collective monographs: "Leninskiy plan sotsialisticheskoy industrializatsii i yego osushchestvleniye" [Lenin's Plan of Socialist Industrialization and Its Realization]. Moscow, 1969; "Istoricheskiy opyt Kommunisticheskoy partii po osushchestvleniyu leninskogo plana sotsialisticheskoy industrializatsii SSSR" [The Historical Experience of the Communist Party in Carrying Out Lenin's Plan of Socialist Industrialization of the USSR]. Moscow, 1971; "Ot kapitalizma k sotsializmu. Osnovnyye problemy istorii perekhodnogo perioda v SSSR. 1917-1927 gg." [From Capitalism to Socialism. Basic Problems of History of the Transitional Period in the USSR. 1917-1937]. In 2 vols. Moscow, 1981 and others.
8. See, for example: "Istoriya sotsialisticheskoy ekonomiki SSSR" [The History of the Socialist Economy of the USSR]. In 7 vols. Vol 3. "Sozdaniye fundamenta sotsialisticheskoy ekonomiki SSSR. 1926-1932 gg." [Creation of the Foundation of the Socialist Economy of the USSR. 1926-1932]. Moscow, 1977 and others.
9. Lenin, V.I., "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 36, 174.
10. See ibidem, pp 228-229. See also: Vol 35, p 67; Vol 36, pp 228, 359, 363; Vol 43, p 261; Vol 53, pp 217, 261, 283-284, 291; Vol 54, pp 18, 22, 23, 32, 33, 295, 335-336, 395; "Leninskiy sbornik" [Lenin's Collection] XXXVII, pp 73, 299, 321-322, 340.
11. See ibidem, Vol 45, pp 16, 209, 287, 288, 404; Vol 54, pp 150-151, 160, 168, 288, 339 and others.
12. Ibidem, Vol 45, p 405.
13. Ibidem, Vol 42, p 361.
14. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congress, Conferences and Plenums of the Central Committee], Vol 3. Moscow 1970, p 316; Dzerzhinskiy, F.E., "Izbrannyye proizvedeniya" [Selected Works]. In 2 vols. 3rd ed., revised and expanded., Vol 2. Moscow, 1977, pp 364, 368, 369, 373.
15. "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 3, p 247.
16. For more detail, see: Dzerzhinskiy, F.E., op cit, Vol 2, pp 419-420, 436-443 and others. F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's role in organizing the campaign for a regime of economy was emphasized in speeches of his contemporaries and comrades-in-arms in economic work--E.I. Kviring, M.A. Savelyev, V.I.

Mezhlauk and others (See TORGOVO-PROMYSHLENNAYA GAZETA, 21 and 23 July, 19 August 1926; PRAVDA, 20 July 1927).

The most substantive works in the contemporary literature on Dzerzhinskiy as an economic planner are a monograph by S.S. Khromov (See Khromov, S.S., "F.E. Dzerzhinskiy vo glave metallopromyshlennosti" [F.E. Dzerzhinskiy at the Head of the Metal Industry]. Moscow, 1966; same author, "F.E. Dzerzhinskiy na khozyaystvennom fronte. 1921-1926 [F.E. Dzerzhinskiy on the Economic Front. 1921-1926]. Moscow, 1977. The latter book contains a section "The Struggle for a Regime of Economy." In addition, see "F.E. Dzerzhinskiy. Biografiya" [F.E. Dzerzhinskiy. A Biography]. 2nd ed., expanded. Moscow, 1983).

17. TORGOVO-PROMYSHLENNAYA GAZETA, 24 Feb 1926.

18. Central State Archives of the USSR National Economy, folio 3,429, list 57, file 158, pages 160,161; file 159, pages 172-173; file 181, pages 93-96; USSR Central State Archives of the October Revolution, folio 374, list 1, file 251, pages 272-274; see for more detail: Boryan, B., "Sostoyaniye otchetnosti i yeye stoimost' v SSSR" [State of Reporting and Its Cost in the USSR]. Moscow, 1927; Ikonnikov, S.N., Op cit, pp 214-230.

19. TORGOVO-PROMYSHLENNAYA GAZETA, 19 Aug 1926.

20. See BYULLETEN' TsKK VKP(b)-NK RKI SSSR i RSFSR, No 6-7, 1926, p 17; "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", 1921-1926, op cit. Moscow, 1977, pp 281-282.

21. "Vtoroy plenum TsKK sozyva XIV s"yezda VKP(b), 2-4 aprelya 1926" [Second Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Convocation of the 14th Congress of the VKP(b), 2-4 April 1926]. Moscow, 1926, p 5.

22. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 3, p 313.

23. See "Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], Vol 4, Book 1. Moscow, 1970, pp 446-447.

24. "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 3, p 313.

25. See "Vtoroy plenum TsKK sozyva XIV s"yezda VKP(b)", op cit, p 66.

26. Roznirovich, E.F., at that time a member of the Collegium and Head of the Department of Administrative Equipment of the USSR People's Commissariat of People's and Peasants Inspection and a member of the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b). Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism and Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, folio 17, file 69, page 163, page 76; "XIV s"yezd Vsesoyuznoy Kommunisticheskoy partii (b). 18-31 dekabrya 1925 g. Stenograficheskiy otchet" [14th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks). 18-31 December 1925. Stenographic Report]. Moscow-Leningrad, 1926, p 1003. For more

detail, see: Lebed, D., "Ways to Economical Management."--KHOZYAYSTVO I UPRAVLENIYE, No 6, 1926, p 3.

27. Solts, A.A., at the time the head of the Legal Department of the USSR People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection and a member of the Presidium and Party Collegium of the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b).--Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism and Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, folio 17, list 69, file 163, page 76; BYULLETEN' TsKK VKP(b)--NK RKI SSSR i RSFSR, No 1, 1926, p 29. Yanson, N.M., member of the Presidium, chief secretary of the Central Control Committee of the VKP(b).--Ibidem. Shkiryatov, M.F., chief of the Organizational and Instructional Department of the USSR People's Commissariat of the Workers and Peasants Inspection, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the VKP(b).--Ibidem.
28. "Vtoroy plenium TsKK sozyva XIV s"yezda VKP(b)", pp 16, 42-44, 49-54, 58-61, 66.
29. Ibidem, p 183.
30. KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 3, pp 325, 327.
31. Ibidem, p 217.
32. Disclosed by the author.
33. See PRAVDA, 6, 7, 8, 12, 19 May 1926.
34. Disclosed by the author.
35. "Industrializatsiya SSSR 1926-1929 gg. Dokumenty i materialy" [Industrialization of the USSR 1926-1929. Documents and Materials]. Moscow, 1969, p 394.
36. See SEVERNYY RABOCHIY (Yaroslavl), 28 Sept, 1, 7, 27, 29 Oct, 30 Nov 1926.
37. See "Industrializatsiya SSSR 1926-1929", op cit, pp 392, 393.
38. See BYULLETEN' TsKK VKP(b)--NK RKI SSSR i RSFSR, No 6-7, 1926, p 18; "Resheniya partii i pravitel'stva po khozyaystvennym voprosam (1917-1967)" [Decisions of the Party and the Government on Economic Questions (1917-1967)], Vol 1. Moscow, 1967, pp 530-533.
39. See BYULLETEN' TsKK VKP(b)--NK RKI SSSR i RSFSR, No 8-9, p 6.
40. "Direktivy KPSS i Sovetskogo pravitel'stva po khozyaystvennym voprosam" [Directives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government on Economic Questions], Vol 1. Moscow 1957, pp 591-592.
41. Thus the Caspian Steamship Line, on reducing its staff, increased the workday on ships from 15 hours to 24. Furthermore, it illegally fired

skilled workers of the 6th-7th categories and rehired them at 3th-4th categories. (See *ibidem*, pp 592, 594; PRAVDA, 9 June 1926).

42. See "Direktivy KPSS i Sovetskogo pravitel'stva po khuzaystvennym voprosam", *op cit*, p 593.
43. See BYULLETEN' TsKK VKP(b)--NK RKI SSSR i RSFSR, *op cit*, No 2-3, p 21; No 4-5, pp 23-32; No 6-7, pp 25-29; No 8-9, p 14.
44. USSR State Archives of the October Revolution, folio 374, list 1, file 110, pages 3-4. "Deyatel'nost' organov partiyno-gosudarstvennogo kontrolya po sovershenstvovaniyu gosudarstvennogo apparata (ot XII to XVI s"yezda partii). Sbornik dokumentov" [Work of Party and State Control Organs on Improving the State Apparatus (from the 12th to the 16th Party Congress). Collection of Documents]. Moscow, 1964, pp 186-188.
45. The following were examined--Prodasindik, Orekhovo-Zuyevka Trust, Neftesindik, Mossukno, Severoles, Kozhsindik, Glavvbyenprom and others. (USSR Central State Archives of the October Revolution, folio 374, list 1, file, pages 376, 376 other side; file 263, page 31).
46. See "IV plenum sozyva XIV s'yezda VKP(b), 21-22 oktyabrya 1926 g." [4th Plenum of the Convocation of the 14th Congress of the VKP(b), 22-22 October 1926]. Moscow, 1926, pp 50, 60, 65, 67, 68, 75, 82.
47. See *ibidem*, pp 161-164.
48. Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism and Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, folio 17, list 69, file 170, pages 2-22, 60-72.
49. *Ibidem*, pages 98-116.
50. *Ibidem*, pages 169-185.
51. IZVESTIYA TsK VKP(b), No 26-27, 1927, p 11.
52. "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", *op cit*, Vol 3, p 362.
53. For more detail, see Khimovich, Y.M., "Role of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection in Carrying Out Regionalization of the USSR (1923-1934).--In the book: "Sotsial'no-politicheskoye i ekonomicheskoye razvitiye sovetsskoy derevni. (Iz istorii i opyta partiynoy raboty na sele)" [Social-Political and Economic Development of the Soviet Village. (From the History and Experience of Party Work in the Countryside)]. Issue 3. Yaroslavl, 1974; Kuznir, A.G., "From the Experience of Party Supervision of Administrative Regionalization of the USSR"--VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 12, 1983 and others.
54. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", *op cit*, Vol 3, pp 365, 374, 376.

55. See SOBRANIYE ZAKONOV I RASPORYAZHENIY KROCHE-KREST'YANSKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA (SZ) SSSR [Collection of Laws and Regulations of the Workers and Peasants Government (CL) of the USSR], No 11, 1927, p 106; No 535, p 541; "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 4; Moscow, 1970, p 112; Ordzhonikidze, G.K., "Stat'i i rechi" [Articles and Speeches]. In 2 vols. Vol 2. Moscow, 1957, p 126.
56. See Terekhov, F.P., "Deyatel'nost' TsKK KP(b)--NK RKI SSSR v 1926-1929. Avtoref. kand. diss." [Work of the UkSSR Central Committee of the Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) and the People's Commissariat of Workers and Peasants Inspection During 1916-1929. Author's abstract of candidatorial dissertation]. Kiev, 1968, pp 14-15; Gadzhiyeva, N.P., "Deyatel'nost' TsKK--RKI Azerbaydzhana po resheniyu osnovnykh zadach sotsialisticheskoy industrializatsii respubliki (1926-1929 gg.). Avtoref. kand. diss." [Work of the Central Control Committee and the Workers and Peasants Inspection of Azerbaijan Relating to the Solution of Basic Tasks of Socialist Industrialization of the Republic (1926-1929). Author's abstract of candidatorial dissertation]. Baku, 1968, pp 11, 17.
57. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh...", op cit, Vol 3, pp 454-461.
58. Ibidem, Vol 4, pp 23-24.
59. USSR Central Archives of the October Revolution, folio 374, list 4, file 177, pages 78-80; list 15, file 889, pages 3-32; folio 5451, list 12, file 39, page 13.
60. Ibidem, folio 374, list 15, file 414, pages 28, 60; list 1, file 461, pages 170-171; list 4, file 177, page 79; ZA RATSIONALIZATSIYU, No 3, 1928, p 3.
61. Ibidem, folio 374, list 4, file 177, pages 79, 80.
62. See "III plenum TsKK sozyva XV s"yezda VKP(b) 25-29 avgusta 1928 g." [3rd Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Convocation of the 15th Congress of the VKP(b) of 25-29 August 1928]. Moscow, 1928, pp 175-194, 214, 344, 3445; USSR Central State Archives of the October Revolution, folio 5451, list 12, file 39, p 16; ZA RATSIONALIZATSIYU, No 7, 1928, p 6.
63. See SZ SSSR, No 19, 1929, p 168; USSR Central State Archives of the October Revolution, folio 374, list 15, file 1053, page 169.
64. See "IV plenum TsKK sozyva XIV s"yezda VKP(b)", op cit, p 163.
65. The study of this experiment in our view deserves independent investigation--Ye.Kh.
66. For more detail, see: Tikhonov, N.A., "Sovetskaya ekonomika: dostizheniya, problemy, perspektivy" [The Soviet Economy: Achievements, Problems, Prospects]. Moscow, 1984, pp 84-105.

67. "Materialy vneocherednogo Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 13 fevralya 1984 goda" [Materials of the Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 13 February 1984]. Moscow, 1984, p 14.

68. See PRAVDA, 24 Oct 1984.

69. See PRAVDA, 16 Nov 1984.

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NATIONAL

DIFFERENCE IN LEADERSHIP QUALITIES NEEDED IN TWENTIES, TODAY NOTED

PM031633 SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Leader's Political Standards"--capitalized passages within single slantlines printed in boldface; capitalized passages within double slantlines printed in boldface capitals]

[Text] People in Serov today still remember Ivan Petrovich Sapozhnikov, the first Red director of the local metallurgical plant. This enterprise was the largest in the Urals in the twenties. The only thing was that at the time, when 30-year-old I.P. Sapozhnikov took up his post, the plant was idle. Silence had been reigning in the shops for 3 months. Relying on the workers, the director managed to get the faltering plant back on its feet. Only a year later, the Nadezhdinsk [former name of Serov] metallurgists were listed on the Ural's Red Board of Honor.

What was the source of the Red director's strength? Ivan Petrovich, descendant from a line of Ural workers, Baltic fleet seaman, Bolshevik since 1911, and delegate to the second all-Russian congress of soviets, was neither an engineer nor a technician. Nevertheless, convinced of the rightness of Soviet power, he managed to inspire the workers with his faith and was able to organize them and lead them. He possessed, as people now say, lofty political standards. These standards were the most powerful weapon of Red commissars and people's directors, replacing at times during that period both scientific knowledge and technological horizons.

The twenties now belong to the legendary past. The scientific and technical revolution demands profound professionalism. Today's leader must be familiar with the latest achievements of science and technology. For example, as the 26th CPSU congress noted, more than two-thirds of party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries have an engineering-technical, economic or agricultural education. As for economic leaders, they hold technical VUZ diplomas. Even 20 years ago it was amazing that Hero of Socialist Labor V.P. Filator, winner of the State Prize, director of the A.K. Serov Metallurgical Plant, and successor to Red Director I.S. Sapozhnikov, was just a technical college graduate.

Yes, in our age the importance of specialized knowledge and of scientific and technical horizons grows, as people say, not by the day but by the hour. And it will grow even faster in the future. We have set ourselves the task to achieve a transition to the economy's intensification. And this qualitative

leap can be assured only by introducing principally new technologies. Therefore, the role of production standards is increasing particularly visibly. In view of this, special attention must be given to the technological standards of the leader--be he an economic, party or soviet leader.

Let us, however, remember that scientific and technical progress is not an end but a means. A means to satisfy the requirements of society and of the individual. Requirements that are reasonable, stemming from the essence of our socialist system. We are, therefore, talking about new technology and improved equipment as political phenomena because, as V.I. Lenin noted, "/POLITICS IS A CONCENTRATED EXPRESSION OF ECONOMICS.... POLITICS CANNOT BUT ENJOY PRIORITY OVER ECONOMICS. TO THINK OTHERWISE MEANS TO FORGET THE BASICS OF MARXISM.... WITHOUT A CORRECT POLITICAL APPROACH TOWARD ITS WORK, A GIVEN CLASS WILL BE UNABLE TO MAINTAIN ITS DOMINANCE AND, //CONSEQUENTLY, // WILL BE UNABLE TO RESOLVE //ITS PRODUCTION TASK//, TOO.//"

In terms of the level of technological standards, our leaders today tower head and shoulder over the first Red directors. This constitutes a store of knowledge which we have built up, and of which we are justly proud. Nevertheless, while augmenting it, we must also preserve the traditions of the lofty political maturity of captains from the legendary post-October decade.

[PM031634] Today's specialists have a high standard of political knowledge. Furthermore, the party committees constantly make sure that this standard is enhanced. Most leaders participate in the work of the political education system. On the other hand, the arrogant stance of the scornful know-all, still encountered at times among individual top leaders of collectives, more and more often encounters frank and direct condemnation.

Concern today is generated not by the political awareness of the captains of our economic and social life, but primarily by their political standards--the mastery of methods for the practical implementation of the interests of working people who have entrusted these persons with the helm of management. The political standards of a leader cannot be reduced to an intelligent mastery of political vocabulary. Concern for man--this is the main political function of a leader.

The farm of "Urengoygazdobycha," the sector's largest association, extends on both sides of the Arctic Circle. It is all tundra, with practically no topsoil. But people there proudly point out the hothouses built around the gas fields. What is more, they grow not only cucumbers and radishes there, but even flowers. The gas field workers link the appearance of these hothouses in the far north primarily with the name of I.S. Nikonenko, director of the association and winner of a State Prize.

Some time ago, the kindergarten with a unique nature corner in the small geologists' settlement of Gornopravdinsk was seen as a miracle not only by visitors but even by the local population. And this miracle was created at the initiative of Farman Salmanov, former chief of the expedition and now Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of a Lenin Prize, and chief of the Main Administration for Geology in the Tyumen Region.

The attention paid by a leader to man, to the needs of the collective he heads, never passes unnoticed. In the same way that any ostentatiousness, any arrogance, and any conceit by those invested with power never pass unnoticed by the working people. A leader remains politically mature only as long as he remains capable of not only recognizing but also publicly admitting any errors he may have committed. Theoretical knowledge by itself is not sufficient for this--human courage and party principledness are also required. And it is the duty of each party committee to help in the acquisition of these qualities.

The party teaches us: It is necessary to combine skillfully the wisdom of experienced leaders with the energy of the young ones and be bolder in promoting them to positions of responsibility. But, while carefully fostering the young captains, there must be tireless concern for their political standards. To enhance the political training of these comrades and help acquire the necessary habits of political work--this is one of most urgent and far from easy tasks of the party committees. The recent all-union scientific-practical conference on "Improving developed socialism and the party's ideological work in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum resolutions" noted: "/SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHES TO THE CONCERN BY SOVIETS, STATE ORGANS OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL, AND OUR PUBLIC FOR THE STRICTEST OBSERVANCE OF SOVIET LAWS BY ALL OFFICIALS..../"

Concern for the leader's political standards is important also because the selection and placement of cadres is a most important aspect of politics. Therefore, Lenin's instructions are fundamental also for the cadres sphere: "/MARXISM STANDS ON THE GROUND OF FACTS AND NOT OF POSSIBILITIES. A MARXIST MUST BASE HIS POLITICAL PREMISES //ONLY ON FACTS// WHICH ARE ACCURATELY AND INDISPUTABLY PROVED./" Unfortunately, personal likings, personal connections, personal loyalty, and so on at times prove stronger than facts when evaluating a leader's business and political qualities.

[PM031635] A leader's political standards are not a molding, cast for all time. There is no room in them for uniformity [odnoobraziye] and stagnation. And the standard against which they are measured is constantly changing. A leader's wisdom and talent consist of his ability not to stand still but to constantly monitor his political image by means of the masses' opinion. Should this not happen, a human tragedy will inevitably occur. Here is an authoritative description of Ye. F. Kozlov: "He is respected for his organizational abilities and profound devotion to the party cause. When the city of Madym was being built at the Arctic Circle, for example, Kozlov was chosen to head the CPSU Gorkom. There he unified the uncoordinated efforts by different departments and helped fuse together the newly created collectives. A similar city started rising at the Urengoy field. Kozlov was again entrusted with this most complex sector: he became first secretary of the Novourengoy CPSU gorkom." Everything in this description is true. But today Kozlov is no longer in the party ranks: he was expelled for abusing his official position. And this is not some kind of personal error, it is definitely a political deviation. The only thing is, it did not occur overnight. And even if it did happen in the far north, it did happen in full sight of everyone.

Therefore, a leader's political standards are not the product of just his individual work or personal qualities. They are also the consequence of the political maturity of the party committee which selects these cadres.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article "Living Up to the Standards of the Requirements of Developed Socialism," only just published by the journal KOMMUNIST, points out: "/POLICY IS IMPLEMENTED BY PEOPLE. THIS STIPULATION BY LENIN IS FUNDAMENTALLY IMPORTANT FOR PARTY WORK WITH CADRES. CADRES AND PRIMARILY PARTY CADRES, WILL DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH LABOR COLLECTIVES AND ALL LINKS OF THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX WORK WITH ACCURACY, PROPER ORGANIZATION, AND EFFORT. THE PARTY SEES CADRES POLICY AS AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT TO ACTIVELY INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL SPHERES OF SOVIET SOCIETY AND AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF ITS PROGRESS.

"/LIFE, HOWEVER, DOES NOT STAND STILL, IT POSES NEW REQUIREMENTS. NOW, WHEN THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR PROFOUND QUALITATIVE ADVANCEMENT IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIETY, THE PROBLEM OF CADRES ACQUIRES A SPECIAL URGENCY. THIS IS WHY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESENTS THE ISSUE OF NOT SIMPLY IMPROVING WORK WITH CADRES BUT //OF CADRES POLICY AT THE PRESENT STAGE.// THIS MEANS THAT CHANGES, CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT CONDITIONS, ARE NECESSARY IN THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SELECTING, TRAINING AND PROMOTING CADRES AND MONITORING THEIR ACTIVITY./"

CSO: 1800/127

NATIONAL

STALIN'S REMARKS AT WARTIME PARADE CITED

PM071504 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 5, January 1985, devotes pages 12 and 13 to a feature under the rubric "Fortieth Anniversary of Victory," entitled "Moscow, 1941," and consisting of a 900-word unattributed article and four photographs by Aleksandr Ustinov, PRAVDA war correspondent in 1941-1945.

The article is exclusively devoted to events in Moscow between 10 October and 18 January 1941 and includes the following passage:

"On 7 November, the radio announced to the world that a military parade had been held in Moscow--by Soviet, not Nazi troops. This was the traditional parade to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution. The Soviet capital was alive, fighting staunchly, with faith in its great cause. Speaking from the top of the Lenin Mausoleum, chairman of the State Defense Committee Joseph Stalin told the front-bound troops.

"The whole world is looking to you as the force capable of destroying the plundering hordes of German invaders.... A great liberating mission has fallen to your lot. Be worthy of this mission...! Let the heroic images of our great forebears--Aleksandr Nevskiy, Dmitriy Donskoy, Kuzma Minin, Dmitriy Pozharskiy, Aleksandr Suvorov, and Mikhail Kutuzov--inspire you in this war! May the victorious banner of the great Lenin be with you!"

CSO: 1812/128

NATIONAL

RUNAWAY TEENAGERS IN THE SOVIET UNION

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian on 12 January 1985 on page 3 carries a 500-word article by O. Parfenova inspired by the discovery of a group of half-frozen runaway teenagers in a freight train. In her article written under the rubric "A Situation for Reflection" and entitled "Runaways," she addresses the problem of runaway children in general. She writes that Soviet teenagers run away because of the conditions in their home. "The fact is that teenagers run away not to something but away from something," she writes. "It does not matter where [they go], as long as it is away from home. That is the goal, and that is the reason--namely, family discord pushes the young to flight." The causes are varied: it can be a father's beating, a drunk mother, poor grades, arguments, suspicion, etc. If the situation is constant, a pattern of habitual running away is developed. The root of the cause is that they are unhappy at home, she maintains. Running away is a reaction to alienation from the family created most commonly by drunkenness, brutality, and overcrowdedness. She continues to say that the unfortunate result of habitual runaways is that in addition to vagrancy they often become petty thieves and sometimes criminals. In conclusion, the author restates the causes for runaways and lays the blame on the family and their failure to lay a firm moral foundation for their children.

In an earlier issue of SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, on 3 November 1984 on page 3, a 700-word article appeared on the same theme--problems with teenagers in an urban meeting and their relation to home environment. The author of "The City After the Work Shift," who is the first secretary of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom, writes that in order to deal with the problems of the young, Dnepropetrovsk is planning to invite a psychologist or a doctor to provide family counseling. However, there are few psychologists or doctors who specialize in family relations. One of the family problems singled out in the article was the single mother raising a family alone. He suggests that veterans, pensioners, and other "lonely people" get involved with the children of such single-parent families.

CSO: 1830/334

NATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT OF ELECTRONIC TEACHING AIDS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian on 19 July 1985 on page 2 carries a 400-word article by V. Svirin entitled "A Glass Model and IBM" on the international exhibit in Moscow, "Technical Methods in the Teaching Process." The exhibit on electronic aids in teaching took place by initiation of the USSR Ministries of Higher and General Education and the All-Union Association of Expocenter. Czechoslovakia displayed its portable microcomputer Artin. The Polish firm Metronix had the largest exhibit in the exposition and presented a computer center filled with video terminals, minicomputers, tape-recorders, TV cameras, TV monitors and other electronic teaching devices. An Austrian firm, Festo-Didactic, introduced electronic memory retention aids, and a firm from Bratislava displayed a computerized system allowing each student to test his or her own learning progress during the entire semester.

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REGIONAL

NAZARBAYEV ADDRESSES KASSR SUPREME SOVIET

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84

[Speech of Chairman of Kazakh Council of Ministers of Kazakh SSR Deputy N.A. Nazarbayev at 10th Session of 10th Convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpts] Dear comrade deputies!

The present session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet is taking place in a high spirited labor and political public atmosphere brought on by the decisions of the recently held October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decisions clearly formulated ways and means of planned and all-round further improvement of mature socialism and basic directions of further progress of productive forces, production relationships and all spheres of public life.

The working people of Kazakhstan have achieved marked successes in development of the economy, science and culture.

In the course of 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, above-plan production will be realized in an amount of more than 760 million rubles, and our production has grown an average of approximately 1 billion rubles annually. Growth just for this period is equal to one-third of the industrial production put out by Kazakhstan in 1967. Rural workers in the past 4 years sold to the state 5.7 million tons in dressed weight of cattle and poultry, 9.6 million tons of milk, 225,000 tons of cleaned fiber wool. With respect to the volume of delivered eggs and karakul, the republic is exceeding the 4-year targets of the five-year plan. And our grain growers, despite exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions, poured 49.2 million tons of grain into the Motherland's granaries.

Construction assimilated a significant volume of capital investment, which has made it possible in the 4 years to put into operation 290 large enterprises, shops and production operations. Compared to 1981, the number of newly started construction projects has been reduced. This year as opposed to the preceding year, startup of fixed capital will increase. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, many schools, tens of hospitals and polyclinics have

been built. About 600,000 families have acquired new housing accommodations. Among them 7,000 were moved from barracks to well-appointed houses.

Per-capita real income in the past period grew 4.5 percent, average earnings of workers and employees increased 11 percent and payments and benefits from public consumption funds corresponded to the targets of the five-year plan.

The Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, based on 4-year results, is progressing higher than the five-year plan targets by 4.4 points in regard to the growth rate of production and by 10 points in regard to labor productivity. The Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work has fulfilled five-year targets for most indicators.

At the same time, many ministries and departments have no clear-cut tactics and strategy for technical progress. At the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Ministry of Highways, for example, half of the enterprises do not have targets for introducing achievements of science and technology. Frequently, the section of the plan concerning this important problem basically contains small enterprises that are not solving urgent tasks. But even they have not been consistently fulfilled for years by some years. These include the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Heavy Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry. For more than 10 years, technologies of yeast treatment of fodder and utilization of dry bacterial ferments for inclusion in the diet of cattle proposed by the republic's scientists have practically not found application, although they have been widely introduced in a number of other republics.

Because of the conservatism and slowness of some managers, effective developments introduced at one enterprises are not disseminated to related enterprises. Thus, the method of covering food products with a polymer film created by our scientists is being ignored by the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of Food Industry despite the fact that it is being used to good advantage in a neighboring republic. In road construction, oil and bituminous substances (kir [solidified petroleum]) are not being used. Each ton of them makes possible saving a large amount of petroleum and obtaining a significant monetary gain, not to speak of the possibilities opening up in this connection of eliminating bitumen shortage and increasing the operational life of the roads. The State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika, the Ministry of Motor Transport and the Ministry of Highways are weak in introducing hardening of parts and products by means of heat treatment and building and spraying with powders, which extends the service life of parts and reduces the need for spare parts. The 1985 plan for 33 of the most important types of products out of 86 stipulates capacity use of not less than 90 percent and in some individual cases designates even a reduction of the achieved level. Specifically during the current year there has been a drop of capacity load at the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry in regard to production of rolled roofing materials, at the Ministry of Light Industry--of hard leather commodities and at the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry--of dry whey, skinned milk and its substitutes. It is planned to use only 43 percent of capacities for the production of canned fish products.

Product delivery discipline is of great importance. Thus some oblasts, displaying narrow local interests, fully take care of their own funds for construction materials, but keep their neighbors on a lean share. This is allowed to happen in Karaganda Oblast in regard to deliveries of cement and brick, Semipalatinsk Oblast--cement and Alma-Ata, North Kazakhstan and Ural Oblast--wall materials.

There are still retained in the operation of some ministries, departments and enterprises tendencies of running after the general total to the detriment of commitments made on the basis of contracts. Otherwise how do you explain that the volume of undelivered products in the first 10 months of the current year as opposed to the corresponding period of last year increased significantly for the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Fish Industry.

Growth of output volume of goods in popular demand is truly a matter for all the people. As a result of broader involvement in this important matter of heavy-industry enterprises as well as local raw materials and wastes, the volume of their output in the 4 years exceeds the prescribed target. At the same time, serious defects are to be found in the solution of this important economic and social task.

The Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry, for example, are not holding to the planned product mix. The quality of the produced goods is being feebly raised. Cases continue to occur where enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry produce poor-quality bread, macaroni products and sugar. And the Ministry of Light Industry does not meet the quality parameters of a portion of ready-made and fur goods, footwear and fabrics.

It is necessary to point out that several hundred enterprises have still not started on the production of consumer goods. There are particularly many of them in Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul, Karaganda and Chimkent oblasts.

Here the basic share of blame falls on oblispolkoms that timidly exercise the rights granted them without due insistence. In this area, the corresponding permanent commissions of local soviets operate poorly.

Despite repeated demands, the requisite concentration of manpower and resources on priority projects and clear-cut organization of labor at construction sites are still not being secured. Quite frequently, heads of some ministries, departments and oblispolkoms display an enviable persistence in securing for the inclusion of one facility or another in the plan but then show completely no interest in progress of construction. All this results in sad cases of so-called "long construction." Thus the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction has been building for 7 years a complex for production of milk from 1,100 cows at Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Ural Oblast, the Kustanay Poultry Breeding Plant--for 9 years so far, while the Ministry of Heavy Construction since 1973 has been unable to complete the construction of a shop for milk substitutes at Petropavlovsk City Dairy Plant and a school at Sovkhoz imeni Patsayev in Aktyubinsk Oblast.

One of the most flagrant violations of state discipline is the construction of nonplanned facilities and additions. This year 8 such facilities were built, and of these at three of them work was conducted by organizations of the Ministry of Heavy Construction and at two by those of Glavalmazastroy [possibly--Main Administration for Alma-Ata Construction]. Many instances also exist of additions to startups due to acceptance of still unfinished facilities. Last year, Karaganda Gorispolkom permitted the acceptance of unfinished residential dwellings in which construction and installation work amounting to 2.6 million rubles still remained. Such negative events have occurred in Alma-Ata, Dzhezkazgan and Kokchetav oblasts. Some officials manage to sign papers of acceptance of children's preschool facilities with unlaid floors.

In this connection, I would like to warn clients and contractors that operation of nonplanned and substandard construction to the detriment of startup of planned facilities as well as additions will be considered as a violation of party and state discipline.

Kazdorproyekt Institute artificially lowered by 30 percent the estimated cost of construction of a bitumen truck park in Aktyubinsk Oblast at the price of excluding from it items without which operation of the base would be simply impossible. Or another example. In the city of Yermak, construction was started on a plant of ceramic wall materials according to a plan of Alma-Ata's NIISTromproyekt [not further identified]. But the erection of some of its units has now had to be stopped because of low-quality plan solutions. Gosstroy of Kazakh SSR should decisively raise the accountability of planners for quality of plans and give what is due to the authors of such, putting it mildly, blunders.

East Kazakhstan and Karaganda oblasts yearly demand an increase in funds for housing construction, but constantly fail to fulfill the startup plan. As a consequence, they have to be credited with one-third of the total nonstartups of housing for the republic as a whole.

Frequently during construction of residential rayons, they forget to include service facilities.

Such a practice is completely impermissible. This is why local soviets and people's deputies are called upon to insistently demand of heads of enterprises and organizations integrated construction of residential rayons.

The republic's agriculture faces exceptionally responsible tasks in the final year of the five-year plan. Its gross production has to be increased by more than 19 percent compared to the current year. We have to maximally eliminate the existing lag in sale to the state of grain and certain other kinds of agricultural products.

The only correct way of realizing the tasks set by the party is all-round intensification of agricultural production and transferring it to an industrial track.

The indicators of our strain cropping fields attest to tremendous grain-field potentialities. Last year, they produced 17.7 quintals of grain, or 6.1 quintals more than sovkhoses and kolkhoses on whose locations they operate. This year alone each fifth farm did not have first-class seeds, and all 22 sovkhoses sowed all areas set aside for grain crops with seeds not fulfilling quality requirements. Furthermore more than 30,000 tons of potatoes transplanted in the fields were purchased from the population or brought in from outside the limits of the republic. Problems are also not being solved of improving growing of many vegetable crops, fodder and sugar beet.

Many problems also have to be solved in animal husbandry. One of the obstacles of converting this sector to intensive methods of operation is affliction of cattle with infectious diseases. Is it possible to have cattle recover if targets are consistently not fulfilled for construction of isolation sections, veterinary stations and veterinary and sanitary disinfection centers? Questions are being extremely slowly resolved of establishing on each farm an isolated special animal-husbandry farm for directed growing of healthy heifers. As a result, all these items of unfinished work are inflicting tremendous economic damage.

This year the animal-husbandry farms of sovkhoses and kolkhoses are provided on the whole with fodder no inferior than last year. For the purpose of making up its shortage on farms where less than the necessary amount has been saved, redistribution of fodder has been and is being conducted both within oblasts and among them. Now a successful end to wintering will largely depend on efficient organization of work of fodder shops and the ability of soviet and agricultural organs to mobilize all personnel of animal-husbandry farms for successful carrying out of this important campaign.

Provision of animal husbandry with good-quality fodder requires the installation of agronomic order in this matter inasmuch as each fifth hectare of sowings of perennial grasses is being used for 6 or more years and is not being rejuvenated. Also approximately 600,000 hectares are in an unsatisfactory state. The level of its cultivation is even lower on basically improved land, where half of the area consists of old-age grasses of low productivity. For these reasons alone, this year there has been a minimum shortfall of 1.5-2 million tons of good-quality hay. Therefore it is necessary to firmly undertake the cultivation of fodder beet, carrots and other root crops and to single-mindedly solve the problem of proteins and sugar in the diet of animals. It is also important to more effectively introduce into production industrial methods of cultivating corn for grain and silage, to go over to sowing it with incrustated seeds and to increase in northern oblasts areas with quickly maturing and medium-maturing varieties.

Comrades! Here is something else to which I would like to direct your attention. Under conditions of growth of the role of a regime of economy and cost-accounting methods of managing production, good organization of economic work and strengthening departmental control over proper expenditure of state funds are extremely important. But many managers up to the present time have not really learned how to value the people's kopeck. As a result,

nonproductive expenses are slow in being reduced, production cost is becoming more expensive and the safety of socialist property is not being assured.

Especially many nonproductive expenditures and losses within the Ministry of Agriculture's system are being permitted. Just in the first half of the current year they have amounted to more than 19 percent more than for the corresponding period of last year. The sovkhoses of this ministry in the said time were significantly hurt by cattle losses. On many farms public head of stock are squandered. For example, during 9 months of this year the sovkhoses of Lebyazhinskiy Rayon in Pavlodar Oblast turned over to meat combines 13,600 sheep while almost 34,000, that is 2.5-fold of the former, were killed, shot or misappropriated for intrafarm needs. Much mismanagement is also tolerated within the systems of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of Heavy Construction.

As for departmental control, in addition to low effectiveness of the work of its personnel compared to inspectors of the finance system, here there is to be observed a desire on the part of individual managers "not to wash their dirty linen in public." The materials of checks and inspections have long been lying under the carpet, and in their examination, the acuteness of the questions is frequently smoothed over. It is not surprising for this reason that with such liberalism losses in the economy are not reduced and that squandering and thefts of socialist property are growing, especially in Kazakh Consumer Cooperative Union, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

In 9 months of the current year as opposed to the corresponding period of last year, the volume of economized gasoline has grown twofold, of cement and timber-- 1.5-fold. The party has set a concrete task for next year--to work 2 days on economized fuel, raw and other materials.

At the same time, in some ministries, departments and oblasts, the necessary engineering and organizational work on fulfillment of targets relating to material and fuel-power resources, their overexpenditure, especially of boiler and furnace fuel, is permitted. They include the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and Dzhambul, Mangyshlak and Pavlodar oblasts. There are many reasons here--late revision of expenditure norms, unadjusted condition of technology and equipment and frequently even irresponsibility. An [**]unfunded [besfondovyy] release of resources to the side and large losses in their transportation and storage are permitted.

The fulfillment of plans also largely depends on simplification of managerial apparatuses and further improvement of the style and methods of work. It is important for the manager not only to work conscientiously himself but also to efficiently organize the operation, to channel the efforts of the people to attainment of the main aim and to establish strict control and verification of execution. In the light of these Leninist requirements, it is necessary to decisively cut short attempts, regardless of where and by whom they might be

undertaken, to replace live work with paperwork and fruitless meetings. Executive discipline should also be raised at all levels of management.

As you know, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan has strengthened the management of some ministries. This is an example of practical realization of the requirement set forth in a note of Comrade V.I. Chernenko on certain questions of present personnel policy in which it is emphasized that managers have to be competent people with a sense of high responsibility for the entrusted task.

The republic's government, taking into account valid requests of some ministries, departments and oblispolkoms, increased for them capital investment for housing construction by 4.5 million rubles, through the means of which 17,000 square meters of housing will be introduced. Additional budgetary allotments in a sum of more than 13 million rubles have been allocated for production purposes and social and cultural measures. In addition, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers adopted proposals of the Planning and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet to allot additional funds in the amount of 11,380,000 rubles for the improvement of cities and rayon centers and for the acquisition of tools, equipment and capital repair of buildings of educational and health-care institutions.

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REGIONAL

BAGIROV PLENUM SPEECH ON AGRICULTURE, LAND RECLAMATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Nov 84 pp 1-3

[Report by Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on 22 November 1984: "On the Results of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Party Organization of the Republic, Ensuing From Its Decisions and the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held on 23 October 1984, discussed the question "On the Long-Range Program for Land Development and Raising Efficiency in Utilization of Developed Land for the Purpose of Steadily Increasing the Country's Food Stocks" and adopted a corresponding resolution.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a long, scientifically well-reasoned speech at the opening of the plenum.

The October plenum became a convincing confirmation of the CPSU Leninist Central Committee's consistent course toward fundamental solution of vital problems in the intensification of agricultural production on the basis of land development, chemicalization and industrial farm management methods.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech is a striking example of the farsighted approach to further developing the CPSU's contemporary agrarian policy and to solving major and largely new tasks in improving the society of developed socialism and steadily raising the well-being of the Soviet people. This most important party-wide document defines clearly and precisely the ways and means for further intensification of agricultural production and thoroughly reveals the tremendous socioeconomic significance of land development in steadily increasing the country's food stocks.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has completely approved Comrade K. U. Chernenko's instructions and instructed all party, soviet and economic organs, public organizations and labor collectives to take them as a basis of their activity.

Comrades, the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of

the USSR and the State Budget of the Country for 1985, was an important political event in the life of the party and the country. The meeting heard with great attention the program speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. The Central Committee Politburo has fully approved the positions and conclusions contained in the address by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which clearly defines the responsible tasks of the concluding year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan and points out the ways and means of establishing a reliable, firm foundation for a more large-scale, complex program for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Communists and workers of Azerbaijan along with all Soviet people are well aware of the titanic efforts exerted by the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo during the past few years for fundamental improvement of affairs at all sectors of the economic front. The many-sided, intense activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, which is directed at improving supervision of economic construction, intensifying insistence on high standards of personnel of all ranks and strengthening labor and production discipline and extent of organization, and other effective measures developed by the party have ensured in the past 2 years the acceleration of economic growth and positive changes in the work of all sectors of the national economy, including in the agrarian sector of the economy.

The enormous political significance of the decisions of the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K. U. Chernenko's addresses at the plenum and the meeting of the Central Committee Politburo consists in the fact that a concrete, militant program is formulated in them for consolidating and augmenting positive tendencies in the economy and further increasing the rate of economic growth on the basis of intensification of all sectors of social production.

"The distinguishing feature of the present situation," K. U. Chernenko stressed, "consists in raising all work to a much higher qualitative stage and in applying modern means of efficiency in all links of the production process." The party's appeal to manage better and to use resources and to work more efficiently was met with a warm response by workers of our republic. Communists and all people of Azerbaijan completely approve the decisions of the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions, conclusions and recommendations contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's addresses and accept them as a militant program of action in all directions of communist construction.

At meetings of labor collectives of industrial, agricultural, transportation and construction enterprises, workers of the republic have been expressing their determination to work even better and more productively and efficiently. In supporting the initiative of leading collectives of Moscow, the Ukraine and the Urals, workers of industrial enterprises have decided to work at least 2 days a year on economized materials, raw materials and fuel.

The task of party organizations, economic organs and every labor collective of the republic consists in ensuring unconditional fulfillment of Comrade K. U. Chernenko's instructions and in doing everything in order to complete fulfillment of tasks of the fourth year and the five-year plan as a whole with honor.

The year of 1985 will occupy a special place in our history. It is a year of nationwide preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people. There is no doubt that all of this, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized, attaches a special political meaning to the great work which awaits us in the new year.

Like all Soviet people, workers of Azerbaijan are coming to the 27th party congress closely united around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic warmly approve and unanimously support the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. Communists and workers of Azerbaijan demonstrate their devoted loyalty to the cause of their own party through selfless labor at the end of 1984 and active participation in the development of plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Comrades, K. U. Chernenko's address at the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee contains positions and conclusions on further strengthening the economic potential of the country and ways, which have been genuinely scientifically substantiated in a deep and comprehensive manner and in a fundamentally Leninist way, for solving the most important national economic and sociopolitical task such as considerably increasing the efficiency of agriculture. To make it stable, highly productive and able to meet the high requirements of the country's socioeconomic development--this is the main goal of the party.

The most important factor of further upsurge of agriculture is large-scale development of land improvement. The land improvement program for the period up to the year 2000, which was worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers and confirmed by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, was described in a report at the plenum by Comrade N. A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In its adopted resolution the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee approved the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Long-Range Program for Land Development and Raising Efficiency in Utilization of Developed Land for the Purpose of Steadily Increasing the Country's Food Stocks."

It is known that the 26th CPSU Congress has deepened and made more specific the long-range strategy of the party and the people for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the subsequent period. An important place in this strategy is occupied by the Food Program of the country, which was adopted by the May (1982) plenum of the Central Committee.

Only 2 years have passed since the Soviet people began solving the Food Program tasks in practice. But, as noted by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, it was a productive period. In 1983, the highest volume of agricultural production in the country's entire history was obtained. In the current most difficult year, the party has implemented a broad complex of measures so that the results would be no worse. In spite of the elements, total output of agricultural production for 1983-84 will be approximately \$20 billion more than in the first

2 years of the five-year plan. The Soviet people can see with their own eyes that the Food Program is being successfully implemented.

Along with all Soviet people, agricultural workers of Azerbaijan are implementing the tasks of the CPSU's agrarian policy and the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. They regard annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for production and procurement of all basic kinds of agricultural products as a matter of honor and lofty duty. This remarkable tradition of Azerbaijan rural workers is embodied in an increasingly substantial contribution by the republic to the realization of the Food Program.

A qualitatively new stage in its further implementation was opened by the historic decisions of the October plenum of the Party Central Committee. A thorough study and discussion of materials of the Central Committee plenum positions and conclusions in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's addresses at the plenum and the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has unfolded everywhere in the republic. The documents of great political significance have evoked a new wave of labor and political activity and patriotic initiatives of production innovators and labor collectives.

Communists and workers of Azerbaijan have welcomed these party-wide documents as a militant program of practical actions, whose goal, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the plenum, "consists of raising people's well-being to a qualitatively new stage by relying on the increasingly substantial labor results of the Soviet people and of considerably raising the material and spiritual level of life of our people."

Comrades, the Communist Party has always devoted great attention to questions of land improvement and efficient development on the basis of agricultural production. In developing the bases of the agrarian policy of the party, its founder V. I. Lenin attached an exceptionally important significance in solving this problem to questions of irrigation and field irrigation. "Irrigation is needed most of all and will most of all recreate a region," Vladimir Il'ich wrote in his well-known letter in 1921 'To comrades communists of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Dagestan and Gorskaya Republic,' "revive it, bury the past and strengthen transition to socialism."

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic have adopted resolutions in the past several years on questions related to construction of minor irrigation projects. Their realization has made it possible within a brief period of time to put more than 360 small reservoirs with an overall capacity of nearly 90 million m³ into operation and to improve water supply for agricultural crops on an area of nearly 60,000 ha. This work of the republic's party organization was highly appraised at the October (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Land improvement specialists are also working well in the current five-year plan. They are fully assimilating capital investments and are exceeding them as regards commissioning all basic types of land improvement capacities. The five-year program for the construction of rural water supply facilities was fulfilled in 3.5 years.

The USSR Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] has been rendering great assistance to the republic in solving tasks of water resources construction. Our proposals always have the understanding and support of the union ministry. This applies to increasing the volumes of work as well as to strengthening the material and technical base of water resources organizations.

Effective organizational and mass political work of the party organization in enlisting rural workers toward efficient use of the created economic potential has made it possible for the republic, regardless of weather conditions, to fulfill its plans and socialist pledges annually. The average annual gross production of agriculture in the 10th Five-Year Plan increased twofold compared with the 8th Five-Year Plan. During 1970-80, nearly R8 billion worth more gross agricultural output was produced than in the preceding 10 years.

In 1980 compared to 1970, the volumes of grain procurement increased 2.1-fold, of raw cotton 2.6-fold, of grapes 4.6-fold, of vegetables and tobacco 2.3-fold, of potatoes 2.7-fold, of tea leaves 2.2-fold, of livestock and poultry 1.4-fold, of milk 1.8-fold and of eggs 2.1-fold. The increase of plant growing production per R1 of capital investments in land improvement construction in the seventies compared to the 8th Five-Year Plan amounted to R2 38 kopecks, which is one of the high indicators in the country.

Cotton growing, which is a traditional sector of agriculture, has reached a stable level of development. The average annual raw cotton production in the 11th Five-Year Plan has amounted to 880,000 t. Major positive changes have occurred in the development of grain farming. Although nearly one-fifth of the area under grain crops was reduced during the 1969-84 period, owing to the intensification of the sector the grain yield increased by 17 quintals or 2.7-fold, the gross collection of grain increased 2.3-fold and according to preliminary estimates the overall collection will amount to nearly 1.3 million t this year.

All sectors of agriculture have been developing at rates considerably exceeding the planned ones. In 14 years, gross production of vegetables increased 2.4-fold, of fruits 5.9-fold, of potatoes 1.8-fold, of tobacco 2.5-fold, of green tea leaves 3.3-fold, of meat 1.7-fold, of milk 2.1-fold and of eggs 2.5-fold. The average annual yield in the 11th Five-Year Plan compared with the 8th Five-Year Plan has increased per hectare for vegetables by 90 quintals, for fruits by 20 quintals, for tobacco by 18 quintals and for tea leaves by 32 quintals. The average delivery weight of cattle compared with 1969 has increased by nearly 100 kg and the yield of milk by 1,200 kg.

The selfless labor of skilled field and farm workers and of the entire agro-industrial complex and the extensive organizational and mass political work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs have ensured fulfillment ahead of scheduled--in 4 years--of the 11th Five-Year plans tasks for the purchase of cotton, grapes, fruits, potatoes and green tea leaves.

Allow me to express sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for the warm, heartfelt greeting, for the high appraisal of labor of skilled field and farm workers.

Comrades, in speaking of the positive results in agriculture, we must constantly bear in mind and be guided by party instructions not to be satisfied with that which has been achieved.

The problems advanced by life require new, effective solutions. The CPSU Central Committee poses a question today on the large-scale development of land improvement, regarding it as an important tool of further upsurge of agriculture.

In accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Long-Range Program for Land Development and Raising Efficiency in Utilization of Developed Land for the Purpose of Steadily Increasing the Country's Food Stocks," the republic is developing a comprehensive program in this direction. Today, it would be correct to instruct the Council of Ministers of the republic to prepare, in the light of the decisions of the Central Committee's October plenum and with consideration of today's discussion, specific measures for the development of land improvement and submit them for consideration at a session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

Expansion by the year 2000 of the irrigated land areas in the republic to 1.4-1.6 million ha should be envisaged. Further growth in the production of grain, feed, fruits, and grapes on these lands should be ensured.

The most important problem of irrigation farming in the republic is improvement of the meliorative organization of land, considerable areas of which are saline to various degree. Moreover, work was conducted on it, including construction of drains, planning and reconstruction of the irrigation network in some places, in a word, extensive funds were invested.

However, in some rayons and zones, owing to poor quality of work and systematic failure to fulfill one of the main elements of land improvement--major washing, the yield of the area being irrigated is insufficient. We realize that this is not a simple matter and that its solution requires considerable expenditures. But the interests of agriculture dictate the necessity of adopting effective measures.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic have adopted in 1983 a resolution on measures for improving major washing of irrigated land in the light of the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The Glavazmeliorovodstroy [Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR], the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Minsel'khos [Ministry of Agriculture], the Minplodoovoshchekhoz [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry] and the Gosvinkomitet [State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking] must adopt decisive measures aimed at elimination of existing shortcomings, unconditional fulfillment of tasks for major and routine washing of saline land and quality conduct of the subsequent complex of measures in their development.

The most important factor in raising the yield of agricultural crops is meliorative improvement of land. As noted earlier, the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR is working quite well

in 1981 this year. At the same time, it must be noted that the main administration [glavk] has allowed a considerable lag during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan in commissioning some capacities. Against its task it has fallen short by R53 million in fixed capital, 23,000 ha of improved land and more than 4,000 ha of major washing. It has not fulfilled its plans for water-limit projects. The Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR must adopt fundamental measures and by the end of 1981 ensure unconditional fulfillment of the five-year plan task in all indicators.

At the same time, it is necessary to intensify work in the meliorative improvement of land. Agricultural ministries, departments and their local organs must ensure total adherence to irrigation procedures and prevent release of irrigation water into the drainage network. Great tasks are facing the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR, which must adopt decisive measures aimed at eliminating the lag in fulfilling land improvement tasks, which were set by the resolution of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic on measures for ensuring fulfillment of raw cotton production plans in kolkhozes and enterprises of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-85.

In the light of the tasks set by the October plenum, strengthening of the production base of contractual organizations and ensuring its rapid development is of tremendous significance. It is necessary to considerably raise the industrial and complete nature of construction and the level of mechanization of labor-consuming work. Incidentally, I must say that the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR, which as a whole stands out in the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in regards its high technical and economic indicators, lags considerably behind in regards the level of complete nature of construction.

Chemical land improvement is called upon to play an important role in raising the productive strength of irrigated land. Although noticeable strides have been made in this direction, the existence of large solonetz land areas in kolkhozes and sovkhozes requires radical improvement and increase in the volume of this work. It is a question, first of all, of gypsum application. There are 80,000 ha of solonetz land, but gypsum application is conducted annually only on an area of 1,000-2,000 ha. The Central Committee believes that it is necessary to develop and implement a complex of measures aimed at sharply increasing the annual volumes of gypsum application on solonetz soil and putting it in agricultural turnover. The Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minpromstroy materialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry], the Azersel'khozkhimiya [possibly Azeri Agricultural Chemistry] and other interested ministries and departments must develop and implement a complex of measures aimed at complete utilization of the great opportunities available in the republic for increasing production of chemical means for improving the condition of land.

A specific feature of land improvement in the republic, which is determined by the fact that it is conducted on occupied land, dictates a need for precise regulation and coordination of work of agricultural and water management organs. However, it must be stated frankly that supervisors of kolkhozes,

sovkhozes and councils of RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] are not showing proper interest in the affairs and concerns of land improvement specialists by failing to ensure prompt allocation of land but demanding that construction workers fulfill their land improvement plans. For example, of the 17,000 ha of land which were to be improved this year, 10,000 ha were under late-harvesting crops.

Party, soviet and economic organs of rayons must decisively correct this matter, show more initiative, broadly utilize internal possibilities and enlist their own strength and means in conducting land improvement jointly with water resources organizations. Corresponding ministries and departments are required to ensure efficient planning of succession and periods of agricultural and water resources work.

Along with broad development of land improvement, it is necessary to adopt concrete measures aimed at further raising the efficiency in utilization of irrigated land. Despite a considerable increase in the yield of irrigated land, the republic still has great reserves and unused possibilities. It is a question, first of all, of eliminating disparity in the yield of agricultural crops.

We cannot be satisfied as a whole with the low yield from irrigated land in the republic of fodder, melon, corn, soybean and some other crops and with the inefficient use of irrigated land by farms in Pushkinskiy, Divichinskiy, Udzharskiy, Geokchayskiy and some other rayons. We realize that the land here is difficult and lacks sufficient meliorative organization. At the same time, the high yields of leading farms in the same rayons convincingly testify that while some only look for reasons to explain the shortcomings, other farms are conscientiously working on eliminating them.

It is necessary for us to be concerned about introducing zonal farming systems and its most important link--crop rotation--everywhere and to decisively put an end to flagrant violations of agricultural practices in crop cultivation and a great deal more. Agricultural ministries and departments, local party and soviet organs and rayon agro-industrial associations must concentrate their attention on eliminating existing shortcomings and on genuinely introducing leading experience on a broad scale. The order that is being introduced in the country beginning in 1985, under which farms having irrigated fields must cultivate agricultural crops, as a rule, on the basis of harvest programming and utilization of industrial processing methods, must become an immutable law and its observance is compulsory for all.

The achieved yield on irrigated land in many rayons and farms is lower than that which was planned. The task consists of bringing the average per hectare yield on irrigated land in the republic over the next 2-3 years: of grain crops and raw cotton to 32-35 quintals, potatoes and cucurbits to 110-120 quintals, green corn mass to 250-300 quintals and perennial grass to 70-80 quintals.

The land improvement program in the Azerbaijan SSR provides for further increase in the production of basic crop husbandry products: grain, grapes, fruits and fodder crops.

The increase of grain production will be accomplished mainly through intensification of the sector. Along with raising the yield of cereals, an important significance in solving this problem is attached to expanding the sowing of corn, which has a much higher yield potential. In fulfilling the resolution of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic on additional measures for raising the effectiveness in utilization of improved land and increasing production of corn and fodder on this land, sowing of corn in the past 3 years was increased 2.5-fold and brought to 30,000 ha. Unfortunately, farms in many rayons have not reached the yield which was anticipated. Development of corn growing, as an important link of grain farming, will continue to be carried out. It is calculated for long perspective and all party organizations--from primary to rayon and oblast ones--and all agricultural ministries and departments must solve it efficiently, in a businesslike manner and with the highest sense of responsibility.

Postharvest and secondary sowing areas have been considerably expanded during the past several years. At the present time, more than 270,000 ha of winter grain crops sown in the republic are irrigated; practically the entire area can be completely used for postharvest fodder crops. However, these great reserves are used insufficiently.

It is difficult to overrate the role of natural pastures and hayfields in increasing the production of fodder. Unfortunately, the lack of goal-directed work aimed at raising their productivity and unsystematic utilization cause their low yield. Suffice it to say that with the existence of 2.1 million ha of natural pastures, fundamental improvement of them in 1981-83 was planned only on 22,000 ha. But even this insignificant volume of work was not completely fulfilled.

There are serious shortcomings in planning and conducting anti-erosion work. According to the general scheme of anti-erosion measures, sands, ravines, gullies and other unsuitable land on area of almost 90,000 ha in the republic are subject to fastening and forest planting. But in fact the volume of this work as well as of field-protective forestation and other anti-erosion measures is insufficient. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Minleskhoz [Ministry of the Forestry Industry], the Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika [State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and Gosplan together with party, soviet and economic organs of rayons must thoroughly examine this matter and ensure a considerable increase in the volume of amelioration and anti-erosion measures and quality conduct of all work.

Things are not well with us as regards recultivation of the land disturbed by industrial and construction organizations. The Bakgorispolkom [Baku Gorispolkom], the Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and some other departments have been treating this important state matter without proper responsibility.

The Academy of Sciences of the republic and corresponding sectorial scientific research institutes should broadly develop research work on the recultivation

and utilization of land, submit their proposals to the APK (Agro-Industrial Complex Commission) of the Council of Ministers of the republic and actively participate in implementing this work. The land is our priceless wealth and to protect and multiply it is a cause of the entire people, comrades!

The broad scope of land improvement construction and the development of formerly unprecedented volumes of capital investments have made it possible in the past 14 years to put nearly R2.4 billion worth of land improvement resources into operation. However, their utilization does not fully meet current demands. At the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, which was held in October 1982, the activity of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and agricultural ministries was subjected to sharp criticism. However, proper conclusions were not made from it. Water supply for agricultural crops in individual regions remains extremely low and does not exceed 60-80 percent. Practically everywhere, even at new projects, there is no water measuring network. Owing to a large number of incomplete engineering systems and structures and insufficient introduction of mechanization in operational work and automation of water distribution control, the efficiency of irrigation systems remains low. Losses on filtration amount to more than 3 billion m³.

Mismanagement is allowed in the expenditure of irrigation water. As a result of violation of irrigation procedures, insufficient introduction of progressive irrigation methods and the absence of required number of irrigators, the irrigation water is being used extremely inefficiently and the land being irrigated often experiences a sharp shortage of it.

Supervisors of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayon agro-industrial associations underestimate the significance of correct organization of irrigation and its influence on the yield. By no means is proper attention to field-planning being paid everywhere. The most efficient form of irrigation--sprinkler irrigation--is being introduced slowly, only 2 percent of crops receive moisture with the aid of sprinkler machines.

The situation with the use of the Kuban' type wide-spread sprinklers is even worse. As indicated by a recent check conducted by the USSR Committee of People's control, only 15 of the 24 such machines are working on an irrigation area of 4,000 ha, and even those are not operating to full capacity. Efficient use of sprinklers is, above all, restrained owing to the small contour and scattered nature of irrigation areas. For the purpose of putting things in order in this matter, the AzNIIGIM (Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation) and other scientific institutions, which are engaged in the land improvement problems, should work out precise recommendations on the regionalization of wide-spread sprinklers in the republic.

The use of underground water requires great attention. Serious alarm is caused by the unsystematic, nonproprietary attitude toward it. Flagrant violations are permitted in drilling artesian wells for water. The Central Committee demands of all supervisors to intensify work in putting utilization

of underground water is under and in protecting it from pollution, contamination and depletion. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the republic must exhibit more persistence and interest in these matters and not allow any deviations from the established order of drilling and utilization of underground water. We do not have a limitless supply of underground water, and efficient utilization of it is one of our main tasks.

The low vertical-lateral ratio of an irrigated hectare, which amounts to only 25% and 14.1-15% lower than on the average in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, exerts a serious influence on the level of operation of irrigation systems. This indicates a poor degree of equipment of rayon subdivisions of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources with machines, mechanisms, instruments, equipment and monitoring and testing devices. Only a few of the 100 repair and operational organizations of the ministry have equipment repair workshops. For example, the large system such as the Sarmat-Skly Water Resources Complex does not have its own repair base. This explains equipment shortages, violations of work pace and interruptions in water supply.

The Gosplan, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the republic and the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR must adopt energetic measures for equipping operational water resources organizations with necessary equipment, strengthening their production base, raising the material and technical level of repair services and raising the construction of land improvement projects on a contemporary technical level. It is known that in the 12th Five-Year Plan the intraorganizational irrigation and collector-draining networks will be transferred from the balance of kolхозes and sovkhoses to the balance of water resources organizations. It is necessary to make preparations for this most important work already today.

The task set by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to obtaining a high yield from an irrigated hectare of land, requires bringing science as close as possible to the broad land improvement program. The task of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR, the Azeri Agricultural Engineering Construction, the Azeri State Institute for the Planning of Water Management Structures of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and institutes of hydraulic engineering, land improvement and water problems consists, first of all, in radically changing the attitude toward introducing in production of scientific and technical achievements and leading domestic and foreign experience. It is necessary to develop a complex of measures for expanding the range of scientific exploration, ensuring considerable improvement of planning work and using new constructive solutions, effective scientific and progressive processing methods in it. It is necessary to devote special attention to improving the quality of planning estimates, periods of their development and their prompt delivery to customers. It follows that the academies of sciences and sectorial institutes of agricultural specialization must solve questions more energetically with regard to developing plants producing intensive varieties of cotton plants and grain, corn, timber and other crops.

The realization of large-scale land improvement problems requires high skill of specialists and medium-level and mass profession workers. During the past several years, the republic has established a well-balanced system for training land improvement personnel. The material and technical base of higher and secondary educational institutions has been strengthened. Personnel of the higher level are being trained at the Azerbaijan Engineering and Construction Institute, medium-level personnel at two technical schools and skilled workers at vocational and technical schools. During the past 14 years, more than 2,000 specialists with higher education, 1,500 with secondary education and nearly 12,000 workers of mass professions were trained. The task of the Gosplan, the Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] and the Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education] consists in developing and implementing measures aimed at training the necessary number of personnel and ensuring considerable improvement in the quality of their training.

Further raising of productivity of the improved land and achieving the goals outlined in the Food Program requires improvement of interrelations of all links of the agro-industrial complex. The expediency declared by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of establishing precise contractual commitments of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, water management organizations, operational services and rayon agro-industrial associations with regard to the use of irrigated and reclaimed land will strengthen the economic and moral responsibility and interest of supervisors of farms and labor collectives in efficient utilization of land. This is the most important economic, political and social task advanced by the party, and its solution must be undertaken already today.

Comrades, fulfillment of the decisions of the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko and realization of the long-range land improvement program requires further improvement in the style and methods of work of party organizations--from primary to rayon, oblast and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The materials of the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks set in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech must be discussed at party meetings in primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, water management and construction subdivisions and in scientific research and design institutes. Plenums of raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and aktiv meetings of workers and specialists of the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other agricultural ministries and departments lie ahead on these problems. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee believes that these questions should find reflection in the work of our industrial ministries, which are rendering assistance to the Azerbaijan rural area in solving its economic and social tasks. The aid through sponsorship rendered by industrial enterprises and cities to the rural area is one of the striking expressions of the inviolable union of the working class and working peasantry, and it must gain a new impulse in the light of the tasks set by the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is necessary to thoroughly analyze the state of affairs in land improvement and irrigation and to discuss other problems of water resources construction at expanded meetings of collegiums of corresponding ministries and departments. Every labor collective must determine its place in solving this nationwide task.

Social construction in the rural area requires further improvement. Local party and soviet organs, agricultural and contractual ministries and departments should always be in the field of vision the questions of construction of housing and socio-cultural and consumer service projects, fully assimilate the funds being allocated for these purposes and ensure high quality fulfillment of all tasks envisaged for the current five-year plan.

Progressive forms of labor organization, especially the contract brigade method must be introduced in production on an increasingly broader scale. Although positive changes have occurred in agriculture in this direction, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee regards them as a basis of the intense work in shifting workers of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, including in the sphere of water resources construction, to new progressive forms of labor organization and wages.

As a result of the consistent work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic, the number of economically weak farms is being reduced year after year. However, considerably more must be done so that each of these farms would become profitable. The task of party organizations and raykoms consists, first of all, in strengthening them with personnel, assisting them in establishing a production base and in raising farming efficiency and in making advance preparations for utilization of land with engineering land improvement systems. At the same time, the organizational work of party committees should be directed in such a way so that collectives of these farms would not wait passively for everything to be handed to them in a finished form, but would correctly utilize internal reserves, manpower and means in conducting together with water management organizations the necessary work to improve their land.

As a whole, comrades, party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and rural raykoms are called upon to strengthen educational work with people and strive for raising the extent of organization, order and discipline in all links of agricultural production. The task of primary party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms consists in directing organizational work toward maximum development and encouragement of initiative and efficiency and raising responsibility and effectiveness of control.

Great tasks are set by the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee before party organizations of water resources ministries and departments and construction and operational subdivisions. They should raise the activity of communists and their role and responsibility in fulfilling the tasks outlined in the long-range land improvement program, in revealing internal reserves, in training personnel, in establishing normal living conditions for them and in raising labor discipline. To develop effective socialist competition for efficient utilization of funds, which are directed at land improvement, improvement of work quality, raising the yield of every hectare of improved land and broad introduction of contract brigade.

The plenum put forward important tasks before soviets of people's deputies. Together with economic organs, they are called upon to adopt necessary measures aimed at improving land reclamation and organization of water resources construction and strengthening control over reduction of periods of construction and development of production capacities. Their direct concern is ensuring comprehensive construction on the newly developed land, including agricultural organization and construction of roads as well as prompt commissioning of housing, children's institutions and cultural and domestic service facilities. There is no doubt that soviets of people's deputies will exert all strength in the unwavering implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee's October plenum.

The decisions of the Central Committee's October plenum set great tasks before our trade unions. They must fully use such a powerful lever as socialist competition. The successful fulfillment of the land improvement program depends to a great extent on how it is organized in labor collectives, which farms have been selected and how well it is publicized.

We are appealing today to the younger generation of the Azerbaijani people, to Komsomol members and youths. A genuine romanticism of our time is embodied in land improvement, in raising the productive strength of the hectare. We believe that our remarkable youths will warmly respond to the appeal of the Leninist party.

In the propagation and organization of fulfillment of the Central Committee's plenum decisions a great role belongs to workers of the ideological front and means of mass information of Azerbaijan. They are called upon to keep in the center of attention the work being conducted by the party in the rural area and widely illuminate the progress being made in realization of plans for the development of land improvement and achievements of leading workers and production innovators. The task of all workers of the ideological front—our propagandists, agitators, lecturers of the Leninist Society, journalists and others—consists in showing more fully and graphically the work of rural workers, in raising the prestige of their difficult but to a highest degree noble labor and in revealing the role and significance of land improvement in fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

Comrades, the materials of the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the addresses by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the plenum and the meeting of the Central Committee Politburo clearly define ways for achieving the new goals of socioeconomic progress. "The switching of economy to the tracks of intensification," Konstantin Ustinovich stressed, "can be achieved only on the basis of scientific and technical progress. Attempts to decisively raise labor productivity and to improve production quality should be made in all areas. It is just as important to persistently continue in all sectors the line toward intensification of the policy of thrift and improvement of management and the economic mechanism." These, comrades, are the most urgent tasks, which must and will be solved by the Azerbaijan party organization.

There is no doubt that the 11-month planned tasks will also be fulfilled by the meeting of a regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We, comrades, have

every reason to maintain that, like all years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, Azerbaijan workers will fulfill the intense and responsible tasks of its fourth year ahead of schedule and will lay a reliable foundation for successful completion of the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

However, we never had a reason for complacency and never will. We still have quite a lot of enterprises and farms and some sectors which work without full exertion and do not ensure fulfillment of plans and pledges. It is intolerable that in some places there are manifestations of moods of euphoria, complacency and striving for reducing exertion in work. There must be no place for such moods. In speaking about this at the meeting of the Central Committee Politburo, Comrade K. V. Chernenko emphasized: "... those, who are still lagging, must catch up with the rest without dallying; those, who are coping with the plan, should catch up with leading workers; and the ones being ahead, must not reduce their pace. In this manner, through combined efforts, the positive changes in economic work not only be secured but also multiplied."

A few words about the current affairs of rural workers. They have worked well this year, and their labor was noted by a greeting of the CPSU Central Committee. However, there is still much work ahead. It is necessary to adopt all measures for final completion of harvesting work.

A favorable period for livestock breeders has begun--the wintering of livestock. "Now," Comrade K. V. Chernenko noted at the Central Committee plenum, "it is very important to use every opportunity in order to ensure successful conducting of livestock wintering, not to permit even a slightest decline in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products."

Livestock breeders have begun it with rather good results. Annual plans for the procurement of livestock and poultry, milk, eggs and wool were fulfilled 1 month ahead of schedule. During the past wintering period as compared with a similar period of last year, the volumes of livestock and poultry procurement have increased by 70 percent, of milk by 2 percent, of eggs by 3 percent and of wool by 15 percent.

It is gratifying that some regions and farms are actively participating in the all-Union socialist competition for successful conducting of livestock wintering and increasing production and purchases of animal husbandry products in the 1984-85 winter period and are assuming high pledges.

Before the past wintering, the republic's indicators were high. But in order to be stronger again, we must exceed the rate of growth of production and procurement of all kinds of animal husbandry products which were achieved last winter. This is not a simple task, but to say it frankly, it is practical. Continued

"In general, in the concluding months of this year and in the final year of the five-year plan," Comrade K. V. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the Central Committee plenum, "everyone must work in outstanding, efficient manner and establish a reliably foundation for a confident start in the new five-year plan."

RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW PARTY MEMBERSHIP SELECTION CRITICIZED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian #1 Nov 84 p 2

[Article] by Yu. Melik-Ogandzhanyan, first secretary, Spandaryanskiy Raykom, Armenian Communist Party: "The Authority of Recommendations"]

[Excerpts] Today the demand for filling party ranks with quality young people is particularly great. It is the result of party requirements and of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. These requirements can be met by active, purposeful people, possessing profound knowledge and a broad political outlook, knowing well in whose name they are working. These qualities must be especially characteristic for communists who are called to play its vanguard role in production and in public life. This is why it is very important that recommendations for party membership be given by authoritative party members who are respected in the collective.

The Leninist Communist Party enjoys great love and trust on the part of the Soviet people and enormous authority in the international arena; it solves economic and social problems of unprecedented scale. But is everyone prepared to become a selfless fighter for it? Does he possess the necessary moral and ethical qualities? Is he ready to place the interests of society and party foremost, rather than personal interests? These questions must be answered by comrades at work and the people surrounding him. Indeed, they have the opportunity to observe the growth of the political and work qualities of their comrades, to study his character, way of thinking and inclinations. This is why each recommendation for party membership must be objective, considered and carefully thought out. Thus its authority will be high, and there will be no accidents in acceptance into CPSU membership.

A great deal of attention to validity and to a responsible attitude toward the making of recommendations are given in the primary party organizations of the Territorial Association and the Association of the Karmir Tashkin, the Yerevan Post Office, Printing House No 1, the Armenian Pedagogical Institute named Kh. Abovyan, the Armprofsovet Institute, Armkoutsert and the Armenian Trampolers' Union. Here the making of recommendations for membership is handled with adherence to party principles and each candidacy is thoroughly discussed. In these party organizations it is very important to not only try to choose the most worthy for the party, but also to be very involved with them, work with them, and thoroughly prepare them for admission to the party.

Sometimes, however, communists do not have enough party exactingness and adherence to principle in making recommendations, and as a result people who do not have the necessary political, moral and ethical qualities are recommended to the party. And this causes serious damage to the authority of the primary party organization, and to all of us who are communists. Here are some examples.

At one time the primary party organization of the Yerevan Wine Combine admitted R. Galstyan, a young worker at this enterprise, as a candidate member. During her candidacy trial period, however, not only did Galstyan not prove herself in any way, she even committed breaches of labor discipline, was late, and missed work without good reason. The party bureau discussed her behavior and demanded that Galstyan take her work more seriously and that she conduct herself in a manner befitting a communist. But Galstyan did not heed this request. Moreover, 259 bottles of wine which she had secretly taken from the enterprise were found in the home of her mother, a worker at the same combine. Naturally, Galstyan knew about this, but kept this fact secret from the administration and the primary party organization.

The combine's communists must be given their due; even though it was late, they admitted that they had made an error and corrected it. R. Galstyan was refused admittance to the party. The party organization also strictly questioned those who had given R. Galstyan recommendations.

And here is another case. A. Khachatryan, a young worker at the Nor Taraz Sewing Production Association and a candidate member of the party, submitted a fictitious certificate to a VUZ, indicating that he was allegedly working in agricultural production, which made it possible for him to continue his studies at the institute. The raykom had to intervene. We refused A. Khachatryan admission to the party.

The question arises of what to think of the position of those communists who gave him a recommendation. Where are their adherence to principle and party exactingness? Indeed, the misfortune is just that anyone in such an important undertaking would substitute friendly relations for party exactingness.

The party rayon committee, having investigated these cases, strongly indicated to the primary party organizations bureau the inadmissibility of a casual attitude to the party secret.

True, it must be said that cases such as these are unique for us, but they do occur once in a while. This is why we must make higher demands on the quality of recommendations, and must safeguard and enhance their authority. We are also directed to do this by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Progress in Carrying Out the Decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" which contains a requirement to adopt effective measures to improve the content, style and methods of ideological work. This also relates in full measure to such an important part of our work as the replenishment of our party ranks.

In order to heighten the authority of the party source, when examining matters concerning admission into the ranks of the CPSU, the party rayon committee, as a must, not only conducts an interview with those coming into the party, but considers who gave them recommendations and how they prove themselves in practical work; they carefully analyze how well they know their charges, and how they evaluate their moral and ethical qualities. We remind them who are making recommendations of the responsibility that they bear before communists and their primary organization. We have often heard accounts of communists concerning the work done by them with the nonparty aktiv. This same work is also done by primary party organizations by request of the rayon.

Young people who have come from the Komsomol comprise a significant portion, more than 65 percent, of those joining the CPSU. Therefore we pay a great deal of attention to increasing the fighting spirit of Komsomol organizations. At the recommendation of the rayon, it has become the practice in the overwhelming majority of primary party organizations for young communists to participate in the work of Komsomol organizations. Many young party members are a part of Komsomol committees and handle some specific part of the work with youth. This enables two important tasks to be successfully carried out: first, party influence among Komsomol members in the spirit of the well known CPSU Central Committee decree is increased, and second, there is improvement in the work with the nonparty aktiv and the quality of their preparation for admission to the party.

Communists themselves must have lofty ideological and political qualities in order to fully appreciate their responsibility for a recommendation. Their intense study of Marxist-Leninist theory and questions of communist construction promotes this. In our rayon practically all communists, young ones and veterans, are involved in the network of party studies and economic education. A great deal is done to raise the quality of the studies, to connect it more closely to the specific affairs of the collection. It is very important that in certain party organizations communists who have made recommendations spend time themselves, on an individual basis, with those joining the CPSU and to try to help them to assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory. This gives good results: the young communists are more active and purposeful and are imbued with an awareness of their viewpoint; they are more actively involved in questions of improving their work.

We regard improvement in the quality of the young party members as one of the decisive factors for consolidating the authority and fighting spirit of all links of the rayon party organization.

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REGIONAL

WEEKLY RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DAY IN ARMENIAN SCHOOL

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by A. Simonyan, from Kirovakan: "Russian Language Day"]

[Text] It has become a tradition in the Kirovakan Construction Tekhnikum to conduct a Russian language day every quarter. This is done in all disciplines. And in this educational institution, they study it with love.

The young people who are usually admitted to this tekhnikum are not able to speak fluent Russian. Initially, it is usually difficult for both teachers and students. Having graduated from the tekhnikum and found a job or joined the army, the graduates find out the real usefulness of study, and they make use of their store of knowledge.

The tekhnikum directors often receive letters. Here is one of them: "Thank you for teaching me to speak Russian. I have made friends with some of the guys from our company. We understand each other quite well."

This year in the tekhnikum, broadcasts and readings were performed in Russian during the 30-minute breaks on the broadcasting station, under the rubric "Through Friendship We Have Strength". The themes of the readings were dedicated to jubilee dates: to the birth dates of Khachatur Abovyan, Mikhail Lermontov and Nikolay Ostrovskiy.

Recently in the history room a theoretical conference took place, in Russian, about the book "How the War Began", by two-time Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal I. Kh. Bagramyan.

Senior students and their teachers have followed in the footsteps of the 8th Tamanskiy Division in the Northern Caucasus. They are preparing a literary and musical broadcast in Russian. The students are performing in the tekhnikum assembly hall on the eve of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascist Germany. Part of the thesis and the course work is written in Russian, and pedagogical readings are conducted at the beginning of the year.

"No one can become a specialist without a knowledge of Russian," says Ruben Oganesyanyan, who is deputy director of the education section and teaches "Construction Design". "Once every five years, for three months, we send teachers of various disciplines to remedial institutes to improve their teaching skills. There, they upgrade their knowledge in the Russian Language."

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SCHOOLS TEACH GEOGRAPHY IN RUSSIAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 20 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by special KOMMUNIST correspondent R. Meliksetyan: "Geography in Russian", under the rubric "CPSU Central Committee Resolution: Address Concerning Advanced Experience"]

[Text] "Conditions are being created everywhere for the thorough study of the Russian language."

(Taken from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the process of carrying out the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held in the Armenian Republican Party Organization").

In the past few years, KOMMUNIST has repeatedly raised the question in its pages on teaching the Russian language in Armenian schools, and has thrown a great deal of light on, and has analyzed the experience accumulated in our republic. Today, the talk turns to the most recent experiment in this area, the teaching of geography in an Armenian school in the Russian language. And parties from all interested sides will take part in these discussions—from school children to the minister of education.

Thus, the first interview takes place in the Echmiadzin No 6 school, which has an in-depth Russian language study program, with Armine Griqoryan, a school-girl in the 6th grade. First, we wish to point out that not once during the course of our conversation, which was conducted, of course, in Russian, did the girl fall back on the use of Armenian words, she made no mistakes in expressing her ideas, and there were no long pauses while searching for the correct turn of phrase.

"Tell us, please, about yourself and your family."

"I am 13 years old, and live with my parents and two older brothers. My dad is a welder on a kholkoz, and my mom teaches lower grades in our school. My brothers are studying in another Armenian school, but they sent me here because I attended a Russian kindergarten."

"Are you happy with the fact that geography is taught in Russian in your school?"

"Yes; very happy. It is the reason I speak Russian better than anyone in our family. And I also understand it. I watch the television shows 'Visiting the Fairy Tales', 'In the Animals' World' and 'Travellers' Club', and I read 'Pionerskaya Prayda' and a lot of interesting books in Russian. For example, I recently read 'Twenty Years Later'.

"And I'm not the only one. In our class they love Russian, and read it very well. We have our own class library of Russian books, and I have been put in charge of lending and receiving books. We used to read only fairy tales, but now we read more and more about the young war heroes, and books about history.

"When we study geography in Russian, we try to understand the full sense of every word, and every geographical name. This makes the lessons more interesting."

"And have you decided what you're going to be when you grow up?"

"I don't know any more."

"Armine, you probably meant to say 'I still don't know', or 'I don't know, yet'."

"No, I don't know any longer. When I was in the third grade, I thought I wanted to be a teacher, so I could do good for everyone, by teaching children. But now I've grown up, and come to understand that doctors and other specialists do good things for people. And my parents tell me that the better I know the Russian language, the more opportunities I'll have to choose a profession."

Frankly speaking, Armine Griporyan is one of the brightest schoolgirls in the sixth grade, and it would be wrong to judge the overall degree of success the pupils of the experimental class have attained in conversational speech after a single conversation with her. But the lesson we listened in on, the overall positive attitude of the students, their correct, fluent sight-reading and a lot of other details immediately convince the detached onlooker of the incontestable effectiveness of teaching geography in Russian. And the specialists are producing more and more striking affirmations of this conclusion.

"Conjointly with scholars, we carried out a comparative analysis of the Russian language skill levels in the experimental class and in a regular class which used an in-depth study of the subject," recounts R. Markaryants, who is the educational manager of Echmiadzin School No 4. "And here are the results: the children increased their reading speed almost two-fold, their reading technique was improved more, they use fairly complex linguistic constructions in their speech (which they picked up in the geography course). In class 6b the children have enriched their vocabularies greatly, and they describe natural phenomena more emotionally and colorfully than other children the same age."

However, before talking about the merits and advantages of the new method, I should probably remind your readers of the essence of the method. Seven years ago, our school, as one of a number of other educational institutions of the republic, was converted to the in-depth study of Russian. But since the 1982-

the academic year they entrusted us with a more involved experiment. In two out of four of the fourth-year classes, a new lesson is taken up once a week--so-called preparation for passing geography in the fifth-year class, in Russian. The classes were conducted using textbooks developed by specialists from the Scientific Research Institute for Pedagogical Science. During the year, the students received the necessary minimum of language preparation, which enabled them to study geography in the fifth-year class using current textbooks designed for Russian schools. In the fifth-year class, there was similar preparation of their language base for the sixth-year class, and in the sixth-year class, preparation for the seventh, and so on....

On two occasions I had occasion to be present at one of these preparatory lessons. The lesson was conducted by a combination teacher and specialist in Russian philology. I was attentively aware to it that not only were the pupils' answers correct regarding content and accuracy, but also their speech. She corrected the children's mistakes immediately. And it was interesting that this checking was mutual in nature. When the teacher made a slip of the tongue, all thirteen of her charges (in these lessons the classes are divided into two parts) corrected her mistake in friendly fashion.

In more detail. These preparatory lessons have turned out to be so effective, that V. Pushkina, who was invited here to teach geography, recently returned from Russia and, knowing not a single word of Armenian, teaches Armenian with no difficulty at all.

The teaching materials and impressions obtained in Echmiadzin were sufficient to meet with the experiment's initiators and organizers, and to inquire about their opinions, observations and plans. So here we are, talking with N. Bayatyan, head of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences--Department of Russian Language and Literature Teaching in Armenian Schools.

At the same time as the school where we stayed, we began the experiment in Leninivskiy School No 1 and in Leninakan School No 13. We wanted to determine the result productivity of our proposals in varying linguistic environments. Of course it is still somewhat premature to talk about the final results of the experiments. We need to wait until today's sixth-formers reach the eighth class. However, certain preliminary conclusions can be drawn.

The first and most important of these conclusions is that we are convinced of the multitude of the selection of subject matter. Geography is considered one of the most popular scholastic disciplines among students, it develops descriptive thinking and, as a subject of the humanitarian cycle, promotes speech development. In geography, more than in other disciplines, the elements of visual and audio-visual instruction which are presented are the globe, maps and scale models. Besides that, having rested our choice on geography, we acquired what we considered powerful and staunch allies as they are means of mass information: television and radio."

Among all these virtues, there is one single drawback--geography has a narrow vocabulary. However, as practice shows, the vocabulary obtained by the students in their Russian language lessons, and the individual hours of

preparatory classes for the next school year permit the total elimination of this negative factor. And such is not our opinion only. Last year specialists from Moscow familiarized themselves in great detail with the level of teaching, and the quality with which the subject was assimilated in the experimental classes. In their opinion, our children are learning about, and know, something on a level equal to their contemporaries in the RSFSR.

"In a situation such as this, one can only wonder at the fact that you refrain from expanding the parameters of the experiment and why you don't incorporate within it a great number of schools, including the schools of Yerevan."

"I have already spoken about the fact that our experimental cycle is far from completed, and that we have to see what kind of results show up from the upper classes. But the preparatory process for geography instruction in Russian is an extremely labor-intensive and painstaking business, requiring a tremendous amount of effort. I'll give you an example. In order to prepare the "Experimental Handbook on the Russian Language", which is used for study in the preparatory classes, let's say the fourth-year classes, our associates had to conduct a lexicographic investigation of Russian-language textbooks, and of the readings in the 5th and 6th classes, and compare the results they obtained with the 5th-year geographic textbook. That is how they were able to ascertain just which words were necessary to study, to determine word recurrence, which — there are in the textbooks, and which are not. Then came the selection of texts for the Handbook, and the search for materials, words and constructions which would promote the best mastery of both geography and the language. At the same time, they had to take care that the Handbook did not repeat the geographic textbook, so as to keep the children interested in the subject.

"They are all the same operation for the 5th and 6th classes. Parallel with this, we are about preparing a Russian-Armenian geographical dictionary-handbook. In a word, we hardly have time to keep pace with the experimental classes."

With this difficulty — one only part of the problems connected with the widespread implementation of the practice of teaching geography in Armenian schools to the Russian language. Here, too, is the problem of publishing the literature and school office equipment, and, finally, providing these schools with teaching staffs. It is obviously obvious that if specialists in the Russian language are to conduct the preparatory lessons in the experimental classes, then geographers will certainly have to be taught by geographers. Specialists of this job description are not being trained in Russian in our own republic. And there is another important aspect to the staffing problem: we are going to have to concern ourselves with providing a sufficient workload for the geography teachers in the Armenian schools, whose volume of work will, naturally, be reduced. Solving these questions, we came to see S. Akhumyan, the ARSSR minister of education, who said:

"You have touched upon only a portion of the problems connected with putting our experiment into practice," he said. "For my part, I can add such important problems as reorganization of the academic plans and schedules for the courses of children here due to the selection of preparatory lessons and to the

supplemental training of the Russian philology teachers who are to conduct these classes; the provision of appropriate instructional materials to the schools; satisfaction of the requirements for Russian-language geography textbooks, which requirements are increasing in these conditions, and mass publication of the textbooks which our Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences has developed, which are to be, moreover, properly typeset and decoratively designed. As you can see, we are faced with a tremendous amount of work, and during this crucial period, we should treat it as if we were implementing school reforms.

However, the affair which we initiated, i.e., the popularity with the population of the republic of schools promoting a thorough study of the Russian language, is undoubtedly worth any expenditure of efforts and money. And we will begin to expand the network of experimental schools without waiting for the conclusive results. And in this, the third quarter of the present academic year, in one of the fourth-year classes of Yerevan's No 162 School, we are conducting preparatory classes, so that the children can study geography in Russian next year. Prior to the end of December, we will apportion the materials and equipment to set up offices for this subject to three of the schools conducting the experiment.

And now a word about the teaching force. It doesn't appear that we will have any particular difficulty in training teachers of Russian philology to conduct the preparatory classes. Classes can be set up for them both at our institute for raising skill levels and at any of the city's Russian schools. Nor do I see any problems in providing compensatory time for the geography teachers from the Armenian schools where this innovation is to be introduced. In the republic at present there is no noticeable surplus of geography teachers, and things can always be set up so that they can be provided with a sufficient work load. As for training geographers who have a knowledge of Russian, there are several alternative solutions to this problem. A corresponding department could be opened in one of the pedagogical VUZ's of the republic, or the young people could be sent to other cities to study.

We talked about this problem with L. Garibdzhiyanyan, republic minister of higher and middle special education. He thinks the best way out of the situation is to organize non-competitive acceptance of young people from Armenia into the VUZ's of fraternal republics.

Let's think about this again. In all cases in the immediate future we are going to request that the republic's directive agencies help find a solution to this problem. The high estimation given in the CPSU Central Committee resolution to our efforts toward improving Russian language study in the Armenian school system fills the workers of the republic's national education system with enthusiasm for the further dissemination and deepening of efforts in this direction. And we plan to continue this extremely important and necessary work."

10/19
1971: 1870/207

REGIONAL

KASSR: LIGHT INDUSTRY BROAD MEETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word KazTAG report on the 24 January expanded session of the board of the Light Industry Ministry. At the session, the results for the past year and the goals for 1985 were discussed. A. Ch. Dzhomartov, minister of light industry, and other noted that improvements in organization and discipline had had a positive effect on the light industry's development. The production of popular consumption goods increased by almost 4 percent, approximately 3,000 new models have been implemented in production, and the product mix has been renewed by more than 60 percent. It was noted, however, that certain enterprises are deficient in improving the quality of goods, that production of children's goods is irregular, and that labor productivity is growing slowly. The necessity to quickly eliminate deficiencies, to improve management methods and to study the needs of the population were noted.

KASSR: INTERNAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE HELD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG report on the 1 February conference of managers of republican internal affairs organs and subdivisions held in Alma-Ata. The KASSR minister of internal affairs, A. G. Platayev, and the chief of the political section, M. D. Kalmatayev, gave reports. It was noted that much has been done in Kazakhstan to improve law and order, to ensure the safety of socialist property and to intensify the fight against offenses such as drunkenness, hooliganism and others. The necessity to intensify the fight against thieves of state property was noted. Also, the role of section inspectors and the effectiveness of internal affairs organs should be improved.

CSO: 1830/328

REGIONAL

NEW SOCIOLOGY YEAR-BOOK IN PREPARATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 4, October, November, December 1984 carries on pages 179, 180 a 400-word article titled "At the Soviet Sociological Association" in which the proceedings of the regular meeting of the SSA [Soviet Sociological Association] are summed up. It is noted that the association's presidium "heard a report from Ye. S. Geller, responsible secretary, on preparations to publish the first edition of SOTSIOLOGICHESKIY YEZHEGODNIK." [The article in which this information appeared will be published in a coming edition of USSR Report: Sociological Studies.]

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YEREVAN NAVAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

[Editorial Report] Yerevan COMMUNIST in Russian on 3 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by E. Bagiryants, special correspondent to KOMMUNIST, entitled "Naval School." The author reports on the nearing completion of a special school being constructed in Nor Norka Rayon of Yerevan to prepare young people for service in the navy. It is being built under the auspices of the Armenian SSR DOSAAF (All-Union Voluntary Society to the Army, Air Force, and Navy). The school will have lecture halls, classrooms, and four pools of international standards where all water skills will be taught. The architectural plans for the school, which were produced by the Erevanproject Institute, have attracted Moscow's attention. Presently, there are plans to introduce the school project in other cities.

CSO: 1840/324

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

GEORGIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMMING EXPANDS--(GruzINFORM)--For the new year, workers of Western Georgia received a remarkable gift. Henceforth, they can receive, on Channel 12, a second Georgian television program. This is possible thanks to the reconstruction-expansion of the Kutaisky television station, where a powerful new apparatus was mounted. The station services the territory from Bakyriani to Poti. [Text] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Dec 84 p 3]

CSO: 1830/330

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